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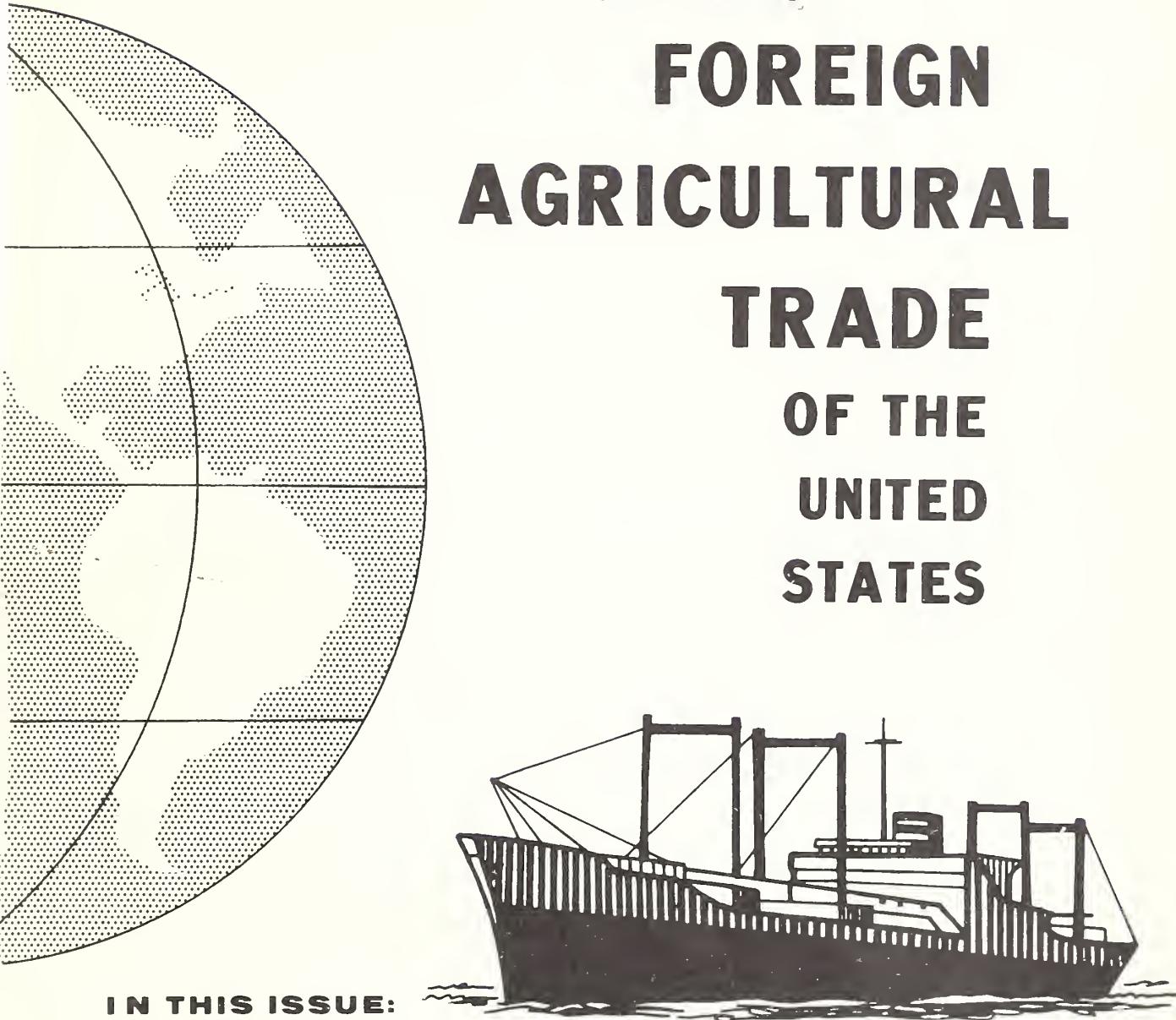
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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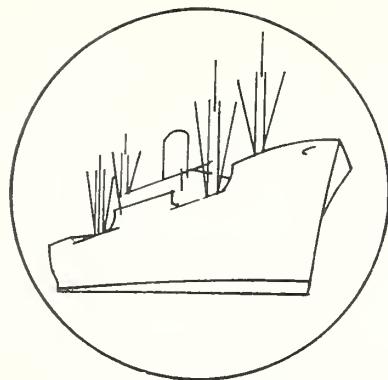
- Export Payment Assistance in 1963-64
- Imports of Fruits and Vegetables Under Quarantine in 1963-64
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-January

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Of the \$6,074 million of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1963-64, 38 percent received export payments. These payments are made whenever specified U.S. price-supported commodities will not move in international trade without some form of compensation to the exporter who buys at the domestic price and sells in foreign markets at a lower world price. In 1963-64, export payments of \$822 million were made on behalf of exports of wheat and flour, cotton, milled rice, dairy products, tobacco, oilseeds and products, and peanuts. The lead article in this issue reviews export payment assistance to U.S. exports of farm products during fiscal 1963-64 and summarizes developments in export payment programs during the past year.

* * * * *

Statistics on imports of fruits and vegetables under quarantine have appeared regularly in USDA foreign trade publications for a number of years. Data for fiscal 1963-64 are included in this issue. Fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables and certain types of nuts entering the United States are subject to provisions of plant quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Agricultural Research Service. Inspectors at ports of entry are required to inspect imports of fruits and vegetables from all sources except Canada for harmful insects and diseases.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$3,782 million in July-February of fiscal 1964-65, down 6 percent from a year earlier. July-December exports ran 9 percent above the year earlier level, but January and February exports were sharply reduced, owing to the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports. July-February exports running above year ago levels included oilseeds and oilseed products, dairy products, animal fats and oils, and hides and skins. Exports were notably reduced for poultry products, feed grains, rice, wheat and flour, cotton, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations.

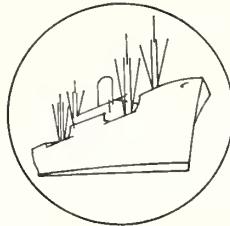
U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$785 million in July-January of fiscal 1964-65 compared with \$787 million for the same months in 1963-64. Exports of commodities subject to variable levies declined to \$241 million from \$272 million. Most of this decline was due to smaller exports of wheat, which EEC imported in large quantities last year because of reduced production and lower quality there. Exports of commodities not subject to EEC variable levies rose to \$544 million in July-January from \$515 million in the like period of 1963-64. Most of the increase reflected large shipments of vegetable oils, protein meal, and soybeans.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports to the 8 countries of the European Soviet Bloc expanded dramatically in fiscal 1963-64, mainly reflecting unusually large grain shipments to the USSR and Poland. There were also increased shipments to Hungary, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Shipments to the Soviet Bloc increased to \$312 million in 1963-64 from \$103 million a year earlier; extremely poor European wheat harvests in 1963 were mainly responsible.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to \$2,246 million in July-January of fiscal 1964-65 from \$2,416 million a year earlier. The longshoremen's strike reduced imports in January 1965. July-January declines were concentrated in supplementary (partially competitive) products, principally beef and veal and sugar. These declines more than offset increased imports of apparel wool, tobacco, and a number of other items. Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products increased slightly, with larger imports of bananas about offsetting reductions in carpet wool and other items.



SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORT PAYMENT ASSISTANCE TO U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS,
FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois 1/

Introduction

U.S. agricultural exports account for about one-fifth of world exports of these commodities. In fiscal 1963-64 nearly three-quarters of the total consisted of commercial sales for dollars. Slightly over one-fourth moved under Government-financed programs 2/, including: (1) Sales for foreign currency; (2) barter of agricultural commodities for strategic materials to be stockpiled and for goods, equipment, and services required abroad by other U.S. Government agencies; (3) donations; and (4) long-term supply and dollar credit sales.

Some U.S. price-supported commodities will not move in international trade without some form of compensation to the exporter who purchases at the domestic price and sells in foreign markets at a lower world price. This compensation takes the form of an export payment in cash or in kind on some commodities exported from commercial stocks. For other commodities, the exporter may purchase at competitive world prices Government-owned stocks or stocks pledged to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for price-support loans. For a few commodities, both payment-in-kind and sales-for-export programs have been conducted by CCC. Sales-for-export and export payment-in-kind and in-cash programs are constantly under review and modifications are made to meet changing supply and export demand situations.

Export payments ultimately benefit the U.S. farmer. In effect, they enable him to sell his products on the domestic market at one price and to sell substantial quantities in foreign markets at a lower world market price. Export payments in cash or in kind make possible the channeling directly into export of private stocks which might otherwise accumulate in Government inventories; sales-for-export programs reduce Government stocks, thus cutting storage and other costs of maintaining excessive inventories.

1/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.

2/ Exports under Government-financed programs and commercial sales were discussed in "Commercial Sales Dominated Agricultural Exports in Fiscal Year 1963-64," in the November-December 1964 issue of this publication.

The United States Government is not alone in its supporting role in the production, pricing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Governments throughout the world are involved in programs designed to support their farm economies.

The proportion of U.S. agricultural exports receiving export payment assistance in relation to total agricultural exports is considerably below levels of similar assistance to farm product exports by some other countries. The U.S. programs are designed and administered to obtain equitable shares of world trade for U.S. commodities and are operated in conjunction with domestic price support and production control programs.

The term "export payment" in this article includes export payments in cash or in kind and differentials between U.S. domestic market and CCC sales price for commodities sold for export from Government-owned or price-support loan stocks at competitive world prices.

This article reviews the extent of export payment assistance to U.S. exports of farm products for fiscal 1963-64 and summarizes the developments in export payment programs during the past year. (The February-March 1964 issue of this publication carried a similar article for 1962-63.)

U.S. agricultural exports reached a record \$6,074 million in fiscal 1963-64, nearly \$1 billion above the previous year. Dollar sales set a record of \$4,512 million (74 percent of total exports). Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,562 million (26 percent) (table 1)(figure 1).

An estimated \$1,380 million (23 percent of total exports) of the \$4,512 million exported commercially for dollars received export payment assistance, and \$3,132 million (51 percent) did not have Government assistance. A larger proportion of dollar sales received export payments in 1963-64 than during the previous year, principally because of the larger volume of exports of wheat and flour, cotton, rice and certain dairy products facilitated by this form of assistance.

Of the \$1,562 million exported under Government-financed programs, an estimated \$913 million (15 percent of total exports) received export payment assistance, \$310 million (5 percent) did not receive such assistance, and \$339 million (6 percent) consisted of donations under Titles II and III of Public Law 480.

Wheat and flour, cotton, rice, certain dairy products, and peanuts made up nearly all of the \$2,293 million exports facilitated by export payments (including both Government-financed and commercial exports). Only a small part of the exports of tobacco and oilseeds and products received export payment assistance.

The principal commodities making up the \$3,442 million exports which did not receive export payment assistance (including both Government-financed and commercial exports), were 98 percent of the exports of oilseeds and products, 96 percent of tobacco exports, and all exports of feed grains and rye, animals and products (except dairy), and fruits and vegetables.

Estimated total export payments amounted to \$821.7 million with all but 1 percent of the total made on exports of wheat and flour, cotton, rice, and certain dairy products (table 2).

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports for dollars and under Government-financed programs, with and without the assistance of export payments: Estimated value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1964

Commodity	Commercial sales			Exports under Government-financed programs			Exports under Government-financed programs			Total agricultural exports 2/		
	With export payments 3/	Without export payments	Total	With export payments 3/	Without export payments	Total	With export payments 3/	Without export payments	Total	With export payments 3/	Without export payments	Total
	for dollars	for dollars		for dollars	for dollars		for dollars	for dollars		for dollars	for dollars	
-- Million dollars --												
Wheat and flour	604	2	606	679	73	160	912	1,283	75	160	1,518	
Cotton	530	4/5/	530	140	4/5/	---	140	670	4/5/	---	670	
Rice, milled	132	---	132	84	---	---	84	216	---	---	216	
Dairy products	83	28	111	9	20	121	150	92	48	121	6/261	
Tobacco	14	372	386	1	34	---	35	15	406	---	421	
Oilseeds and products	11	757	768	4/	76	8	84	11	833	8	6/852	
Peanuts	6	4/	6	---	---	---	---	6	4/	---	6	
Feed grains and rye	---	746	746	---	72	13	85	---	818	13	831	
Animals and products, except dairy	---	539	539	---	30	---	30	---	569	---	569	
Fruits and vegetables and preparations	---	437	437	---	1	---	1	---	438	---	438	
Other	---	251	251	---	4	37	41	---	255	37	292	
Total	1,380	3,132	4,512	913	310	339	1,562	2,293	3,442	339	6,074	
Column total as percent of total exports	23	51	74	15	5	6	26	38	56	6	100	

1/ Includes programs authorized by P.L. 83-480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and P.L. 87-195, Act for International Development of 1961, as amended. Donations are under Titles II and III of P.L. 83-480. See "Commercial Sales Dominated Agricultural Exports in Fiscal Year 1963-64" (Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, November-December 1964).

2/ Declared value of export does not include export payment since exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from importer. (See table 2.)

3/ Exports of wheat grain were assisted by export payments in kind and wheat flour by payments in cash both under and outside the International Wheat Agreement. Exports of upland cotton, nonfat dry milk, butter, and milkfat products included in dairy products) received payments in kind. Exports of rice received payments in kind or in cash. Tobacco exports received payments in cash under Sec. 32 of P.L. 74-320 of 1935, as amended. Upland cotton, nonfat dry milk, butter (exported as butteroil or milkfat products), and cheese (included in dairy products), flaxseed (exported as seed or linseed oil -- included in oilsseeds and products), and peanuts were sold for export from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market price (peanuts at less than domestic market price for edible purposes).

4/ Less than \$500,000.

5/ Extra long staple cotton.

6/ Total exports of dairy products include an estimated \$57 million for donations of butter and butteroil and total exports of oilseeds and products included an estimated \$3 million for donations of vegetable oil under Title III, P.L. 83-480, included by the Bureau of the Census in "other food for relief and charity."

EXPORTS OF U. S. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES WITH AND WITHOUT EXPORT PAYMENT ASSISTANCE

July-June 1963-64

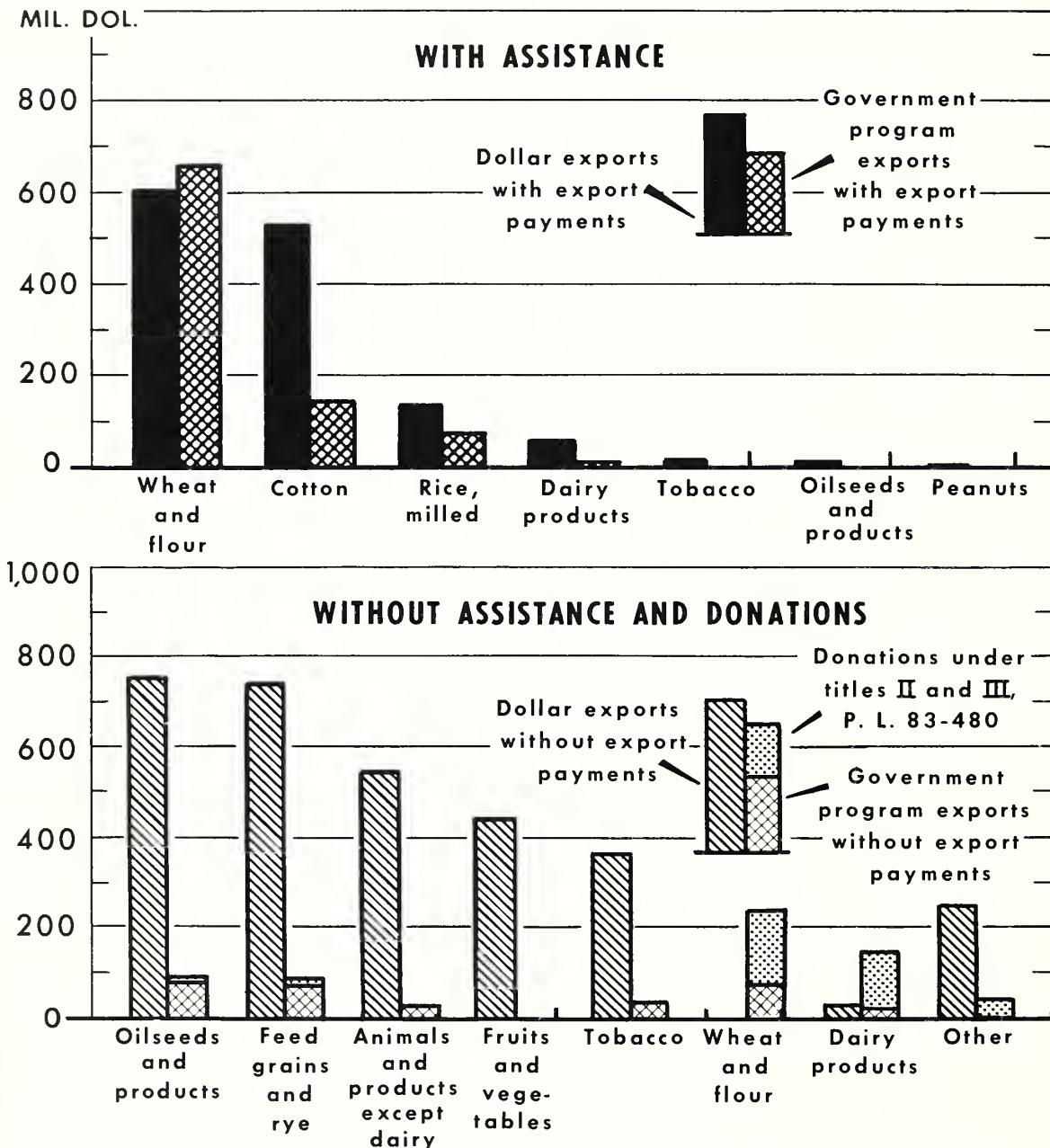


Table 2.--Estimated export payments 1/ on U.S. agricultural exports: Average per unit and total, year ending June 30, 1964

Commodity	: Unit:	Average per unit	Total
			Million dollars
		<u>Dollars</u>	
Wheat and flour	:Bu. :	<u>2</u> / <u>0</u> .56	427.0
Cotton	:Bale:	<u>3</u> / <u>4</u> 2.50	218.8
Rice	:Cwt.:	<u>4</u> / <u>2</u> .28	71.7
Milk, nonfat dry	:Lb. :	<u>5</u> / <u>0</u> .082	55.4
Butter	:Lb. :	<u>5</u> / <u>.34</u>	35.0
Milkfat (butteroil, anhydrous milkfat, ghee, etc.)	:Lb. :	<u>5</u> / <u>.42</u>	5.4
Cheese	:Lb. :	<u>6</u> / <u>.16</u>	.8
Tobacco	:Lb. :	<u>7</u> / <u>.093</u>	2.9
Flaxseed	:Bu. :	<u>6</u> / <u>.06</u>	.2
Peanuts	:Lb. :	<u>6</u> / <u>.07</u>	4.5
Total	:	---	821.7

1/ Export payments consist of payments in kind and in cash and the estimated differential between the domestic market price and CCC export sales price on sales for export from CCC stocks. Export payments are not included in the declared value of agricultural exports, as shown in table 1, as the exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from the importer.

2/ Average payment in kind on wheat, 55 cents, and average payment in cash on wheat equivalent of wheat flour, 74 cents per bushel.

3/ Based on cotton export payment-in-kind rate of 8.5 cents per pound x 500 pound bale. Total does not include cotton products equalization payments of \$17.5 million.

4/ Average of payments in cash and in kind.

5/ Weighted average of payments in kind and estimated differential between domestic market price and CCC export sales price.

6/ Estimated differential between domestic market price and CCC export sales price. Export payment for peanuts is estimated differential between domestic market price of peanuts for edible purposes and CCC sales price.

7/ Average payment in cash under Section 32 of P.L. 74-320, 1935.

Export payment programs were modified to meet changing supply and export demand situations; because of changes in domestic price-support and other programs authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1964, which necessitated revisions in export payment programs; and to provide greater flexibility in the redemption of payment-in-kind certificates issued under certain export programs.

Commodities Partially or Wholly Assisted by Export Payments in Fiscal Year 1963-64

Modification in Terms of Export Payment-in-kind Certificate Redemptions

On December 14, 1964, USDA announced revisions designed to provide greater flexibility in the redemption of payment-in-kind certificates issued under

certain export programs. Under the new arrangement, Export Commodity Certificate (Form CCC-341), which will be issued by CCC, will be redeemable in any CCC-owned commodity, and tobacco under loan, offered for sale under a regulation or announcement issued by CCC providing for redemption of such certificates. All commodities delivered by CCC in redemption of such certificates must be exported in accordance with terms and conditions of sales programs under which the commodity is acquired. The new certificate will be redeemable by CCC in eligible commodities at face value for a period of 1 year from date of issuance.

Program regulations have been issued to permit redemption of the certificates in CCC-owned wheat, cotton (upland and extra long staple), dairy products, flaxseed, rice, feed grains, peanuts, and tobacco under price support loan, all for export only.

Revisions in redemption of payment-in-kind programs have also been made in the purchase-donation programs for wheat flour, bulgur, and rolled wheat.

The revisions will not apply to payment-in-kind certificates issued under contracts made by CCC prior to issuance of the applicable program announcement or amendment. They will not apply to certificates issued under the cotton equalization program (see page 14), the cotton domestic allotment program, or the wheat and feed grain diversion and price-support programs.

Revised CCC Export Credit Sales Program

On December 28, 1964, USDA announced that the CCC export credit sales program had been revised to provide deferred payment terms in connection with certain agricultural commodities from private stocks. Earlier, export credit arrangements had been available only for commodities in CCC inventory or tobacco under loan to CCC. (Regulations for the new program are included in "Export Credit Regulations, GSM-3," issued by the Office of the General Sales Manager, Foreign Agricultural Service, on February 11, 1965.)

Under the revised program, exporters who ship from private stocks will receive Export Commodity Certificate (CCC-341) for an amount equal to the port value of the commodity. Such certificates may be transferred or may be used for the purchase of commodities from CCC inventory (or tobacco under loan to CCC) for export pursuant to announcements issued by CCC providing for redemption of such certificates. Exporters may ship from private stocks although the same commodity is available from CCC. Provisions of the previous CCC export credit sales program are not changed by this announcement, except that exports from private stocks may be made under existing approved credit applications.

Wheat and Flour

U.S. exports of wheat and flour in fiscal 1963-64 totaled \$1,518 million, \$360 million higher than in 1962-63. The increase of \$327 million in dollar sales of wheat and flour accounted for one-third of the total rise of \$977 million in dollar exports of all commodities. Sales of wheat and flour for dollars made up 40 percent of total exports of this grain in fiscal 1963-64 compared with 24 percent a year earlier. Demand for U.S. wheat was stimulated by a decline in wheat production in Western Europe, the Soviet Bloc, and in Japan. These areas purchased over 75 percent of U.S. dollar exports of wheat.

Exports of wheat and flour were assisted by export payments in kind for wheat grain and by payments in cash for wheat flour during the year, including sales under the International Wheat Agreement and nonagreement sales.

The International Wheat Council has agreed to recommend to the Governments of member countries an extension by protocol of the 1962 International Wheat Agreement without amendment for a period of 1 year beginning August 1, 1965. The present agreement became effective August 1, 1962, for a 3-year period. The protocol providing for the prolongation of the agreement will be opened for signature in Washington from March 22 to April 23, 1965. The extension will become effective if the requisite number of Governments deposit instruments of acceptance on or before July 15, 1965.

Exports under the barter and CCC credit sales programs were facilitated by sales from Government-owned stocks at world prices, i.e., domestic prices less export payment allowances.

Because of the exceptionally heavy export demand, U.S. domestic wheat prices were strong during most of the year. During the latter part of May and in June 1964, before export certificates, as described below, were required to be furnished, prices adjusted to the lower price-support level for the 1964 crop. During this period, hard winter wheat at Gulf and Atlantic ports was competitive in foreign markets without the assistance of export payments.

The \$75 million shown in table 1 as exports of wheat and flour without export payments represents the estimated value (based on inspections for export) of exports of hard winter wheat from Gulf and Atlantic ports during the last week in May and the month of June 1964. Most of this wheat was shipped under Title I, Title III-barter, and Title IV of P.L. 480.

The average export payment during fiscal 1963-64, based on records of the Fiscal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, was 55 cents per bushel on wheat grain and 74 cents per bushel on the wheat equivalent of wheat flour, and the average payment on wheat and flour was 56 cents per bushel. Total export payments on wheat and flour, as reported by the Fiscal Division, amounted to \$427 million.

Modifications in export payment programs for wheat and flour.--On July 12, 1963, the export payment program for durum wheat was changed from a fixed daily announced export payment rate, as for other wheat classes, to a payment rate determined by bidding. Sporadic trade in durum wheat in the world market made an export payment rate determined by bids and acceptances a more satisfactory means of keeping U.S. export prices responsive to world demand.

Wheat legislation, Public Law 88-297, approved April 11, 1964, bolstered farm income from wheat by providing cooperating farmers a price-support loan for the 1964 crop of \$1.30 per bushel (national average) and with domestic and export marketing certificates. The domestic marketing certificate, covering the producer's share in the national marketing allocation for domestic use, was valued at 70 cents per bushel. The export marketing certificate was valued at 25 cents per bushel. For the 1964 crop, the loan rate is \$1.25 per bushel, the value of domestic marketing certificates is 75 cents, and the value of export marketing certificates is 30 cents per bushel.

Export payments on wheat continue as necessary to bridge the gap between the domestic market price plus the cost of the export certificate and the world level. Wheat used in flour is subject to domestic marketing certificates. Export payments continue on flour exports if the cost to millers of wheat plus domestic certificates is above world prices.

Cotton

U.S. exports of cotton totaled \$670 million in fiscal 1963-64, about \$180 million higher than in the previous year. All of the increase was in commercial exports for dollars. The upward trend in foreign free world cotton consumption, heavier purchases by Communist countries in free world markets, and the building up of relatively low stocks in foreign importing countries contributed to the advance.

Sales for export from Government-owned and loan stocks at competitive world prices, supplemented by the payment-in-kind program for exports from commercial stocks, facilitated U.S. exports of upland cotton. Exports under these programs are described below. The relatively small quantity of domestically produced extra long staple cotton exported during the period received no export payment assistance, since sales for export of such cotton from CCC stocks did not begin until 1964-65. The cotton export payment-in-kind rate in fiscal 1963-64 was 8.5 cents per pound or \$42.50 for a 500 pound bale. Estimated export payments, including the differential on export sales, amounted to \$218.8 million.

CCC sales-for-export and payment-in-kind programs for the 1963-64 August-July cotton marketing year.--To assure adequate stocks of American upland cotton of all grades and staples for export during the 1963-64 cotton marketing year, USDA on March 29, 1963, announced a sales-for-export program for upland cotton in CCC inventory. From the first opening of bids on April 15, 1963, through July 1964, over 4,851,000 bales were sold on a competitive bid basis for export before August 1, 1964.

On March 29, 1963, the Department also announced a payment-in-kind cotton export program for cotton exported from commercial stocks. Payment-in-kind certificates issued under this program, at 8.5 cents per pound, covered nearly 34,000 bales.

A supplemental cotton sales-for-export program was announced on March 12, 1964. Under this program, upland cotton from 1963-crop loans was made available for export during the remainder of the 1963-64 marketing year. Minimum export prices were announced and offers received to purchase CCC's interest in 1963-crop upland loan cotton for export. Persons eligible to purchase CCC's interest were those eligible to redeem cotton under the CCC cotton loan program (borrowers or purchasers of their equities). Under this program, the Department was able to move nearly 657,000 bales of new-crop upland cotton directly into export channels.

An additional 538,000 bales were applied under the barter and CCC credit sales programs for export during the 1963-64 cotton marketing year.

The quantities sold and the payment-in-kind certificates issued were for export during the 1963-64 cotton marketing year, whereas the exports reported in the statistical summary cover the 1963-64 fiscal year.

CCC sales-for-export program for the 1964-65 and 1965-66 cotton marketing year.--On September 9, 1964, USDA announced an upland cotton export sales program covering the 1964-65 and 1965-66 cotton marketing years. A relatively high proportion of total cotton stocks was in CCC inventory and a sales-for-export program was considered advisable to assure that adequate stocks of all grades and staples would be available for export. Sales under this program are made in alternate weeks on a competitive bid basis at world market prices for export not later than 120 days from date of sale or July 31, 1966, whichever is earlier. Exports under this program will be included in the statistical summaries for fiscal years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

CCC sales for export under the CCC export credit sales program and against barter contracts.--On September 28, 1964, the Department announced a sales-for-export program on a competitive bid basis for cotton for export under the CCC credit sales program and against barter contracts.

CCC sales of domestically produced extra long staple cotton.--On July 9, 1964, USDA announced that it would soon begin a sales-for-export program for domestically grown extra long staple cotton in CCC price-support inventory. Subject to the state of the market, such cotton would be offered for sale periodically on a competitive bid basis and sales would be made at not less than world market price, as determined by CCC, in a manner designed to avoid disruption of markets. Bids accepted during the remainder of calendar 1964 were limited to 5,000 running bales per month.

Under Section 3 of P.L. 88-638, enacted October 9, 1964, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to make CCC stocks of extra long staple cotton acquired through price-support operations available for export sale at prices not in excess of prices in other exporting countries whenever extra long staple cotton is determined to be in surplus supply. On November 10, 1964, the Department announced its determination that, for purposes of its sales-for-export program, the surplus supply of extra long staple cotton for the 1964-65 cotton marketing year is 165,700 bales.

Monthly sales quotas of 5,000 bales were established for November and December 1964. Monthly sales quotas of 18,000 bales for January through July 1965 were also established. Each monthly quota runs from the beginning to the end of the respective month without a carryover of any unsold portion into the next month. Sales under this program will be reflected in the statistical summary of exports for the 1964-65 fiscal year.

Export market acreage.--Cotton legislation applicable to the 1964 and 1965 cotton crops provides for export market acreage in addition to the effective farm allotment when this additional acreage will not interfere with reducing the carryover of upland cotton by at least a million bales a year. For 1964, the export acreage was set at 5 percent of the effective allotment. The effective allotment for a farm is the farm allotment after any release or reapportionment. The production of the export acreage must be exported and is not eligible for price-support, export subsidy, or equalization payments. A total of 47,816 acres

of cotton was planted under export acreage allotments. Exports from this acreage will be reflected in the statistical summary for fiscal 1964-65.

On December 31, 1964 USDA announced that no export market acreage for cotton would be authorized for 1965. Under the Agricultural Act of 1964, when the carryover is in excess of 8 million bales, export market acreage for the 1965 crop cannot be authorized unless the Secretary determines that the carryover of upland cotton at the end of the marketing year (July 31, 1966) will be at least 1 million bales less than the carryover at the beginning of the marketing year. The estimated carryover on July 31, 1966, will be somewhat below a year earlier, but the reduction will not be enough for authorization of export market acreage.

Cotton products equalization payment program.--Under this program, cash equalization payments of \$17.5 million were made to exporters of cotton products during fiscal 1963-64. These payments were made on the raw cotton content of cotton products to reflect the approximate difference between the domestic market price and the export price of raw cotton. Exports under this program are not shown in the statistical summary for 1963-64, since cotton products are not included with agricultural commodities in official U.S. trade statistics.

This program was continued on a month-to-month basis after July 31, 1963, pending enactment of legislation affecting cotton. The base equalization payment rate under the CCC's cotton products export program was reduced to 2 cents per pound for the interim period from the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1964 on April 11, 1964, through July 31, 1964. This change was made to adjust payments under the program to reflect the approximate difference between the lower price of upland cotton to domestic users authorized by the Act and the export price. (See the following section.) Prior to this amendment, the base equalization payment rate for the cotton products export program was the same as the payment rate in effect for the Department's cotton export payment-in-kind program. The cotton products equalization program was terminated on July 31, 1964.

Cotton equalization payment-in-kind program.--Prior to the enactment of P.L. 88-297, the Agricultural Act of 1964, on April 11, 1964, domestic and world prices had diverged to such an extent that an export payment of 8.5 cents per pound was required to enable U.S. cotton to compete in world markets. Foreign buyers could purchase cotton produced in the United States for considerably less than the price U.S. mills had to pay. U.S. mills were at a competitive disadvantage with foreign mills and domestic cotton was at a disadvantage with man-made fibers.

The 1964 cotton legislation provides for establishment of a cotton equalization payment-in-kind program to eliminate inequities due to differences in the cost of raw upland cotton to domestic and foreign users and to expand domestic consumption of U.S. upland cotton. Payments are currently made under this program through the issuance of payment-in-kind certificates to cotton handlers (textile mills, exporters, and other buyers and sellers of cotton at any point in the marketing channel). The law prohibits making these payments to producers.

Payment-in-kind certificates issued under this program differ from Export Commodity Certificates (Form CCC-341) since they may be redeemed only in CCC-owned cotton at domestic market prices, and the cotton so acquired may be sold in either the domestic or export market.

An interim cotton equalization payment-in-kind program applicable to U.S. upland cotton began on April 11, 1964, and was in effect through July 31, 1964. The rate of payment under the interim program was 6.5 cents per pound.

For the 1964-65 cotton marketing year, the initial rate of payment is 6.5 cents per pound for eligible cotton, both domestically consumed and exported.

On January 25, 1965, the Department announced that the initial payment-in-kind rate in the 1965-66 marketing year under the cotton equalization program will be determined and announced at a later date. With the reduction of 1 cent a pound in the price-support loan rate for the 1965 crop, U.S. market prices in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1965, are expected to be lower than in the current marketing year; the payment rate is expected to be reduced accordingly. Based on present estimates of the relationship between U.S. domestic prices and world prices, the initial payment-in-kind rate for the 1965-66 marketing year is likely to approximate 5.75 cents per pound.

CCC sales of foreign-grown extra long staple stockpile cotton.--On May 31, 1963, the Department announced a special sales-for-export program for foreign-grown extra long staple cotton released from the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile. This cotton is offered on a competitive bid basis at not less than the world market price as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Sales began under the program just prior to the end of fiscal 1962-63.

Several commercial sales quotas have been established for the export of Egyptian and Sudanese extra long staple from the stockpile. These quotas totaled 82,000 bales (500 pound equivalent) from the beginning of the program through June 1964. Monthly sales quotas of 15,000 bales for July through December 1964 and 2,000 bales for January through July 1965 were established. About 75,000 running bales of Egyptian and 8,100 running bales of Sudanese cotton had been sold through January 1965.

The release of cotton from the U.S. stockpile was designed to alleviate the tight world situation for extra long staple cotton and to provide an opportunity for disposal of surplus stockpile supplies.

Sales of cotton from the stockpile are not reflected in U.S. exports of domestic merchandise as shown in table 1, but are reported by the Bureau of the Census as U.S. exports of foreign merchandise.

Rice

Exports of U.S. milled rice in fiscal 1963-64 reached a record \$216 million. Commercial exports for dollars rose \$59 million to a record \$132 million.

All rice exports were made with the assistance of export payments in kind or in cash. The average export payment was \$2.28 per hundredweight and such payments totaled \$71.7 million during the year.

Under the export payment program for rice, begun in 1958, payment-in-kind export certificates for this commodity were redeemable in rice or feed grains from CCC stocks. Beginning August 1, 1963, export payment certificates under the rice payment-in-kind program were redeemable in cash 60 days after export or in

kind immediately after export. The amendment to the rice export payment-in-kind program, described on page 10 eliminated the option for cash redemption.

Dairy Products

U.S. exports of dairy products reached \$261 million in fiscal 1963-64, including the estimated value of donations of butter and anhydrous milkfat under Title III, P.L. 480 (\$57 million), which are included in "Other food for relief and charity" by the Bureau of the Census. Exports of dairy products were \$93 million above those for 1962-63 and the highest since 1955-56, when they totaled \$283 million. Advances in dollar exports of nonfat dry milk and butter largely accounted for the increase of \$51 million in dollar shipments of dairy products over 1962-63. The payment-in-kind and sales-for-export programs for dairy products encouraged exports from commercial as well as from Government-owned stocks.

Commercial exports of dairy products without export payments, which totaled \$28 million during the year, consisted mostly of evaporated and condensed milk, dried whole milk, and infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk.

Nonfat dry milk.--Nearly all 1963-64 exports of nonfat dry milk, except donations, were assisted by payments in kind or consisted of sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices.

During fiscal 1963-64, nonfat dry milk was exported to Japan under a contract announced April 30, 1963, calling for the sale at 5 cents per pound of 187,391,000 pounds for use in a planned expansion of the Japanese school lunch program. During 1963-64, more than half of Japan's 17.4 million children of school age were supplied with U.S. milk at school. An additional sale at 6 cents per pound of 132,276,000 pounds of U.S. nonfat dry milk to Japan was announced on June 3, 1964. This milk will be used during the 1964-65 school year and will bring to approximately 868 million pounds the total of sales to Japan under similar arrangements since 1950.

USDA announced on August 15, 1963, the sale to Italy of 5,511,500 pounds of nonfat dry milk at 5 cents per pound for use in school lunch and other programs to feed needy children. An additional sale of 8,818,400 pounds at 6 cents per pound was announced on May 18, 1964.

Export payments for nonfat dry milk included payments in kind and differentials between the domestic market price and CCC sales price on sales from CCC stocks under the sales-for-export program, and on sales at concessional prices to Japan and Italy. These payments averaged 8.2 cents per pound and totaled an estimated \$55.4 million.

Butter, anhydrous milkfat, and other high milkfat products.--It is estimated that all exports of butter and other high milkfat products were assisted by payments in kind or sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Export payments included payments in kind and differentials between the domestic market price and the CCC sales price on sales from CCC stocks. The payments averaged 34 cents per pound for butter and 42 cents per pound for milkfat. Estimated export payments totaled \$35.0 million for butter and \$5.4 million for milkfat.

Cheese.--An estimated \$1.5 million, 85 percent of 1963-64 exports of natural and processed cheddar cheese, was exported from CCC stocks at less than domestic market price. On August 15, 1963, USDA announced the sale to Italy of 2,865,980 pounds of processed American cheddar cheese at 14.5 cents per pound for use in programs to feed needy children.

The average export payment, including differentials on sales for export and concessional sales to Italy, was 16 cents per pound; the estimated total export payment was \$0.8 million.

On January 6, 1965, the Department announced an additional sale of 2,204,600 pounds (1,000 metric tons) of processed cheddar cheese at 22 cents per pound to Italy for school lunch and other child feeding programs. Since donations for school lunch operations in Italy under P.L. 480 were discontinued, Italy has regularly purchased cheese and other U.S. agricultural commodities for dollars for the school lunch program.

Modifications in export payment-in-kind programs for dairy products.--The first payment-in-kind program for nonfat dry milk which was on an announced rate basis, became effective June 27, 1962. This program was terminated on May 22, 1964. A modified payment-in-kind program on a competitive bid basis became effective August 4, 1964. Until December 11, 1964, payments were in the form of negotiable certificates redeemable for dairy products, wheat, rice, and feed grains from CCC stocks. The payment-in-kind program for dairy products, including nonfat dry milk, announced December 11, 1964, is described below.

On October 30, 1963, the Department announced a payment-in-kind export program for dairy products containing 75 percent or more milkfat. Eligible products included butter, anhydrous milkfat, butteroil, ghee and other products containing not less than 75 percent milkfat. Under this program, exporters who shipped products from private stocks received payments in the form of negotiable certificates redeemable for the purchase of dairy products, wheat, feed grains, or rice from CCC stocks. Payment rates under this program were announced in advance. The program was terminated on November 23, 1964.

On December 11, 1964, the Department announced an export program for dairy products, including Extra Grade nonfat dry milk, U.S. Grade A butter, and milkfat products equivalent to U.S. Grade A. Under this program, exporters may submit offers stating the products, the quantity to be exported, and the export payment rate at which the exporter is willing to make shipment. The export payment is in the form of Export Commodity Certificate (CCC-341) redeemable by CCC at face value in any commodity offered for export sale under a CCC regulation or announcement providing for redemption of such certificates.

Modifications in sales-for-export programs for dairy products.--Sales for export from CCC stocks, on the basis of prices announced in advance, were discontinued for nonfat dry milk at the end of May 1964 and for butter at the end of November 1964. Cheese continues to be offered for export sale on an announced price basis.

Nonfat dry milk, butter, and cheese continue to be offered for export sale on a competitive bid basis.

Tobacco

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco during fiscal 1963-64 totaled \$421 million, \$43 million above a year earlier. All of the increase was in commercial sales for dollars. Exports under Government-financed programs declined slightly from 1962-63. The relatively higher quality of the 1963 crop of U.S. flue-cured tobacco than the preceding crop, decreased production in some foreign producing countries, and the low stock position of U.S. leaf in some important world markets contributed to the increase.

Only 31.1 million pounds, less than 6 percent of the 532 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco exported from the United States during fiscal 1963-64, received the assistance of payments in cash. The estimated export value of tobacco exports assisted by export payments was \$15 million; the average export payment, 9.3 cents per pound; and export payments totaled \$2.9 million.

Exports under the payment-in-cash program the past 3 fiscal years totaled 59 million pounds and export payments totaled \$6.2 million. Data for 1961-62 and 1962-63 included in the above totals, are based on more complete recording and differ from quantities and values reported earlier for those years. Current records indicate that 2.7 million pounds were exported under this program in 1961-62 and 25.2 million pounds in 1962-63. Export payments totaled \$0.3 million in 1961-62 and \$3.0 million in 1962-63.

The period for making sales under this program was continued through November 30, 1964 and the period for making shipments through March 31, 1965. On November 30, 1964 when the period for making sales closed, applications had been received covering 68.5 million pounds of which nearly 63 million pounds had been exported, and total export payments of \$6.6 million had been made since the beginning of the program. Payments under this program are made in cash from funds authorized under Section 32 of P.L. 74-320.

Oilseeds and Products

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products in fiscal 1963-64 were a record \$852 million, including the estimated value of donations of vegetable oils under Title III, P.L. 480 (\$3.0 million), not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. Dollar sales were \$76 million higher than in 1962-63. Program exports fell by \$23 million. Dollar exports of soybeans advanced \$82 million to \$514 million. Exports of oilcake and meal, although slightly below a year earlier, amounted to \$112 million. The continuing rise in exports of oilseeds and products has been associated with the growth of the livestock industries in Western Europe and Japan.

Ninety percent of U.S. exports of oilseeds and products during 1963-64 consisted of commercial sales for dollars. Ten percent moved under Government-financed programs. Only 1 percent of the exports in this commodity group received the assistance of export payments.

Flaxseed and linseed oil.--On August 9, 1963, the Department announced the sale for export of CCC-owned flaxseed on a competitive bid basis. Under the terms of sale, buyers were required to export either flaxseed or its equivalent in linseed oil (19 pounds of oil for each net bushel purchased). Beginning

the latter part of August 1963 and continuing through September and October 1963, 2,496,000 bushels of flaxseed were sold for export from Government-owned stocks.

On April 2, 1964, the Department announced a similar sales-for-export program. Through June 1964, 1,165,000 bushels of flaxseed were sold bringing total sales during fiscal 1963-64 to 3,661,000 bushels.

The estimated value of U.S. exports of flaxseed from CCC stocks was nearly \$10 million, and the estimated value of linseed oil (exported as the equivalent of flaxseed from CCC stocks) was nearly \$1 million. The average export payment (differential between domestic market value and CCC sales price) was 6 cents per bushel. Estimated total export payments amounted to \$0.2 million.

During July-December 1964, CCC sold for export an additional 4,951,000 bushels of flaxseed. These sales will be reflected in the statistical summary for fiscal 1964-65.

On November 12, 1964, the Department announced an export payment program to move flaxseed and linseed oil into export channels from market supplies. Export payments equal to the difference between the domestic and world market price will be made in transferrable payment-in-kind certificates, (Form CCC-341) which will be redeemable for an equal value of any CCC-owned commodity, or tobacco under loan, offered for sale under a regulation or announcement issued by CCC providing for redemption of such certificates. Program regulations were announced February 1, 1965. After reviewing the current competitive position of U.S. flaxseed and linseed oil in world markets, USDA officials concluded that export payments are not justified at present. Therefore, no payments will be made under the program until CCC determines that export payments are necessary to make these commodities competitive in world markets.

Sale of refined cottonseed oil to Italy.--The Department, on May 7, 1964, announced the sale of 3,306,900 pounds of refined cottonseed oil to Italy for use in programs to feed needy children and for school lunches. The quantity was later increased, and a total of 4,003,015 pounds of refined cottonseed oil was sold from CCC stocks at 13.125 cents per pound, about 5.25 cents below domestic market price. Exports under this contract were made during September and October 1964 and will be reflected in the statistical summary for fiscal 1964-65.

Peanuts

U.S. exports of peanuts in fiscal 1963-64 were nearly double those of 1962-63 in terms of value and 2 1/3 times the previous year's exports in terms of volume. A large supply of good quality peanuts in the United States, market promotion efforts, and sales for export of CCC price-support stocks at competitive world prices contributed to the increase.

Nearly all U.S. exports of shelled peanuts were sold from CCC stocks at less than domestic market price. The estimated average export payment (differential between domestic market price and CCC sales price) was 7 cents per pound. The estimated total export payment applicable to exports from CCC stocks during 1963-64 was nearly \$4.5 million.

On March 6, 1964, the Department announced an expanded peanut merchandising program under which CCC invites competitive bids from processors to buy surplus peanuts and export them as raw peanuts, or as peanut butter, salted peanuts, or in-shell roasted peanuts. Earlier peanuts had been sold on a competitive bid basis for domestic crushing or for export as raw peanuts only. Over 322,000 pounds (shelled basis) of peanuts were sold for export as peanut products during 1963-64.

Peanuts are included with nuts instead of oilseeds and products in U.S. official trade statistics.

Commodities Not Assisted by Export Payments in
Fiscal Year 1963-64

Feed Grains and Rye

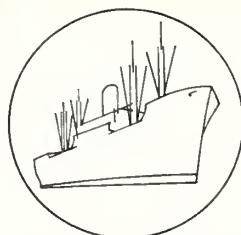
U.S. exports of feed grains and rye totaled \$831 million in 1963-64, \$72 million above a year earlier. Total exports of these grains ranked after wheat and flour and oilseeds and products. Dollar exports amounted to \$745 million and were second only to dollar exports of oilseeds and products. Abundant U.S. supplies of feed grains were available at competitive prices to meet the strong demand, especially in the countries of Western Europe and Japan. Feed grains and rye have received no export payments since the early part of fiscal 1961-62.

Animals and Products (Except Dairy)

U.S. exports of animals and products advanced \$119 million from 1962-63 to a total of \$569 million in 1963-64. Rapid growth in disposable incomes in Western Europe and Japan has resulted in a heavy demand for livestock consumer products. Dollar exports made up 95 percent of the total. All exports in this commodity classification moved without the assistance of export payments.

Fruits and Vegetables and Preparations

U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables totaled \$438 million in 1963-64, slightly below the previous year. Exports of fruits and preparations declined \$5 million principally because of smaller supplies of some fruits and higher prices. Shipments of vegetables and preparations were slightly higher than in 1962-63, with dry edible beans showing the largest increase. Nearly all exports of fruits and vegetables were dollar sales. These commodities received no export payment assistance.



SPECIAL in this issue

IMPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNDER QUARANTINE, FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

Fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables and certain types of nuts entering the United States are subject to provisions of Plant Quarantines (Numbers 13, 28, and 56) and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service. Inspectors at ports of entry are required to inspect imports of fruits and vegetables from all sources except Canada for harmful insects and diseases. Tables 3 and 4 were compiled from reports of inspectors in 45 major ports. Data differ from U.S. Bureau of the Census data in that commodity classifications are not identical, that shipments valued at less than \$100 are not reported separately by the Bureau of the Census, and that Canadian shipments are not included. These tables have been published regularly since 1924. For the first 4 years, they were part of the annual reports of the Federal Horticultural Board; from 1929 to 1932, they were published in the annual reports of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration; in the next 2 years, they appeared in the annual reports of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine; and in 1935 and 1936, they were printed in the annual report of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Tables from 1937 to 1952 were published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; from 1953 to 1960 by the Foreign Agricultural Service; and since 1960 by the Economic Research Service.

U.S. imports of fruits and vegetables consist principally of products not grown domestically, or of products grown seasonally. Table 3 shows the volume of inspected imports (for consumption) of fruits and vegetables by country of origin in fiscal 1963-64.

Fruits.--The leading U.S. fruit imports in 1963-64 were apples, avocados, bananas, berries (frozen blueberries, gooseberries, frozen lingonberries, frozen raspberries, and fresh and frozen strawberries), breadfruit, cherries, citrus fruits (citrons, genips, grapefruit, lemons, limes, nectarines, oranges and tangerines), grapes, guavas, mangoes, melons, papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, and plums.

New York was the leading port of entry for bananas and plantains, frozen berries (blueberries, lingonberries, raspberries and strawberries), breadfruit, cherries, citrons, grapes, peaches, pears, and plums. Honolulu was the major port of entry for apples. The chief port of entry for avocados and lemons was the Virgin Islands. Limes, mangoes, melons, fresh oranges, papayas, pineapples, fresh strawberries and tangerines entered the United States through the Mexican border points at Brownsville and Hidalgo, Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Nogales, and Calexico.

Ecuador was the major source of banana shipments, and plantains came principally from Guatemala and Venezuela. The Dominican Republic was the largest shipper of breadfruit, genips (Spanish limes) and lemons, and avocados came chiefly from the British West Indies. Other citrus fruits came mostly from Mexico. Mexico was also the chief source of mangoes, melons, papayas, pineapples and strawberries. New Zealand shipped the bulk of the apples, and Chile was the major source of cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches and plums. Argentina was the largest source of pears. Morocco shipped most of the citrons; Poland was the chief source of frozen blueberries and frozen raspberries.

Vegetables.--Most U.S. vegetable imports in 1963-64 consisted of asparagus, string beans, brussels sprouts, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, garlic, onions (including cippolini and shallots), peas, green peppers, pumpkins, squash, and tomatoes. Smaller quantities of beets, cabbages, coriander, chayotes, ginger, lentils, lettuce, purslane, radishes, turnips, and yams were inspected. Quantities of edible rootstocks (arrowhead, arrowroot, cassava, dasheens and yam bean root) were also reported by inspectors.

Mexico was the principal country of origin in 1963-64 for U.S. imports of asparagus, string beans, beets, brussels sprouts, carrots, chayotes (a cucumber-like vegetable), cowpeas, eggplant, garlic, lettuce, mustard greens, onions, parsley, peas, green peppers, pumpkins, radishes, squash, and tomatoes. Belgium shipped most of the frozen brussels sprouts, endive, and shallots. The Netherlands shipped most of the cabbages. Most of the corn came from Peru. The main cucumber and yam source was British West Indies. Edible rootstocks, such as arrowroot, cassava, and dasheens, originated chiefly in Hong Kong, Dominican Republic and Haiti, respectively.

The Mexican border points of Laredo, El Paso, Nogales, Calexico, and San Ysidro (San Diego) were the principal ports of entry in 1963-64 for the bulk of U.S. vegetable imports. West Palm Beach was the major port for cucumber imports. Most of the arrowhead and cassava entered at New York, and the dasheens entered at Miami.

Nuts.--Chestnut and waterchestnut imports in 1963-64 originated mostly in Italy and Hong Kong, respectively, and entered chiefly at New York and San Francisco, respectively.

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64

Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning July 1 1963-64 Pounds	Commodity imported and country of origin Beans - Continued String - Continued	Year beginning July 1 1963-64 Pounds
<u>Apples:</u>			
Argentina	480,506	Republic of South Africa	101
Australia	513,864	Total	6,883,072
British West Indies	2,310		
New Zealand	3,432,586		
Total	4,429,266	Mexico	5,279
<u>Arrowhead:</u>			
Hong Kong	111,540	<u>Berries:</u> Blueberries, frozen -	
		Poland	378,698
<u>Arrowroot:</u>		Yugoslavia	48,659
Hong Kong	5,000	Total	427,357
<u>Asparagus:</u>			
Japan	14,920	<u>Gooseberries -</u> New Zealand	21,026
Mexico	1,313,425		
Total	1,328,345	<u>Lingonberries, frozen -</u> Norway	16,023
<u>Avocados:</u>			
British West Indies	28,420	<u>Raspberries, frozen -</u> Poland	176,335
Dominican Republic	24,351	Yugoslavia	123,890
Haiti	2,352	Total	300,225
Total	55,123		
<u>Balsam apples:</u>			
Mexico	71,697	<u>Strawberries, fresh -</u> British West. Pacific Islands	2,652
		France	456
<u>Bananas:</u>		Japan	197
British Honduras	24,642	Mexico	5,983,804
British West Indies	106,363	New Zealand	7,184
Colombia	65,603	Total	5,994,293
Costa Rica	9,457,717		
Dominican Republic	458,049	<u>Strawberries, frozen -</u> Mexico	38,296,308
Ecuador	21,205,640	Poland	879,048
French West Indies	189,300	Venezuela	1,100
Guatemala	1,078,800	Total	39,176,456
Haiti	49,265		
Honduras	10,126,259	<u>Breadfruit:</u>	
Mexico	437,299	British West Indies	3,160
Nicaragua	733,340	Dominican Republic	3,358
Panama	7,881,207	Total	6,518
Venezuela	1,899		
Total	51,815,383		
<u>Beans:</u>			
<u>Faba -</u>		<u>Brussels sprouts, frozen:</u>	
Japan	1,000	Belgium	103,598
Mexico	552,938	Netherlands	90,092
Portugal	219,291	Total	193,690
Total	773,229	<u>Brussels sprouts, fresh:</u>	
		Mexico	1,886,987
<u>Lima -</u>			
Mexico	67,360	<u>Cabbage:</u>	
		Dominican Republic	14,414
<u>Mung -</u>		Mexico	15,215
Peru	122,686	Netherlands	538,507
		Total	568,136
<u>String -</u>			
Ecuador	50,301	<u>Carrots, fresh:</u>	
France	1,998	British West Indies	920
Mexico	6,830,657	Honduras	1,316
Netherlands	15	Mexico	747,124
		Total	749,360

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64
<u>Carrots, frozen:</u>		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Belgium	7,500	Mexico	1,107,527
Netherlands	48,000	Morocco	32,848
Total	55,500	Portugal	76,761
		Turkey	22,000
		Total	1,239,136
<u>Cassava:</u>			
Colombia	5,800		
Dominican Republic	3,091,149	<u>Cucumbers:</u>	
Ecuador	18,078	British West Indies	30,091,878
Guatemala	351,471	Dominican Republic	862
Honduras	130,615	Ecuador	141,017
Indonesia	33,859	El Salvador	395
Mexico	123,171	Haiti	254,002
Nicaragua	4,782	Honduras	1,850,789
Spain	80,632	Mexico	17,862,500
Venezuela	113,673	Venezuela	15,486
Total	3,953,230	Total	50,216,929
<u>Chayotes:</u>		<u>Dasheens:</u>	
Dominican Republic	1,031	Azores	55,656
Haiti	1,304	British West Indies	61,642
Mexico	49,501	British West. Pacific Islands	7,229
Total	51,836	Dominican Republic	647,836
		Haiti	1,303,283
<u>Cherimoyas:</u>		Hong Kong	123,552
British West Indies	9,343	Japan	1,375
		Mexico	2,000
<u>Cherries, fresh:</u>		Nicaragua	3,452
Argentina	86,407	Portugal	188,090
Chile	93,652	Venezuela	12,861
New Zealand	1,061	Total	2,406,976
Total	181,120		
		<u>Eggplant:</u>	
<u>Chestnuts:</u>		British West Indies	1,816,214
Dominican Republic	159,000	Dominican Republic	1,464
Hong Kong	7,600	Mexico	3,175,427
Italy	12,652,928	Total	4,993,105
Spain	1,109		
Total	12,820,637	<u>Endives:</u>	
		Belgium	1,701,816
<u>Cippolini:</u>		Chile	8,379
Morocco	749,213	France	212
		Netherlands	140,968
		Total	1,851,375
<u>Citrons:</u>			
Colombia	200		
Greece	13,311	<u>Garlic:</u>	
Israel	16,109	Argentina	11,023
Italy	1,497	Chile	256,304
Morocco	27,996	Ecuador	46,297
Total	59,113	France	7,938
		Greece	209,104
		Italy	4,262,180
<u>Coriander:</u>		Japan	673,612
Dominican Republic	360	Mexico	6,249,030
Mexico	231,379	New Zealand	1,300
Total	231,739	Peru	2,378,342
		Poland	30,864
<u>Corn (sweet corn):</u>		Spain	1,365,148
Argentina	220,000	Taiwan	2,800,141
Mexico	144,029	Republic of South Africa	3,556
Peru	2,303,771	Total	18,294,839
Total	2,667,800		

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning July 1 1963-64
<u>Genips:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Mangoes - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
British West Indies	430	Mexico	1,405,017
Dominican Republic	30,492	Total	1,788,574
Haiti	19,183		
Total	50,105	<u>Melons:</u>	
		<u>Watermelons -</u>	
<u>Ginger:</u>		Ecuador	231,425
British West Indies	2,850	Mexico	57,006,373
British West. Pacific Islands	463,297	Total	57,237,798
Ecuador	3,000		
Japan	2,535	<u>Other -</u>	
New Zealand	100	Argentina	230,056
Total	471,782	Chile	26,002,834
		Ecuador	75,286
<u>Grapefruit:</u>		El Salvador	411,708
British West Indies	151,893	France	369
Dominican Republic	15,277	Haiti	1,021,629
Mexico	897,617	Italy	130,892
Total	1,064,787	Mexico	117,633,209
		Panama	178
<u>Grapes:</u>		Spain	10,491,062
Argentina	175,727	Total	155,997,223
Belgium	2,234		
Chile	17,261,354	<u>Mixed fruits:</u>	
Ecuador	739,000	British West Indies	36,623
Mexico	201,314	Nicaragua	373
Republic of South Africa	6,626,839	Total	36,996
Total	25,006,468		
		<u>Mustard greens:</u>	
<u>Guavas:</u>		Mexico	3,050
British West Indies	2,780		
		<u>Nectarines:</u>	
<u>Husk tomatoes:</u>		Chile	2,892,483
Mexico	328,848		
		<u>Nopales:</u>	
<u>Lemons:</u>		Mexico	3,356
British West Indies	80		
Dominican Republic	2,797	<u>Okra:</u>	
Italy	144	Guatemala	36,733
Total	3,021	Honduras	6,913
		Total	43,646
<u>Lentils:</u>			
Spain	24,802	<u>Onions:</u>	
		Chile	5,943,160
<u>Lettuce:</u>		Costa Rica	3,000
British West Indies	280	Italy	5,549,131
Dominican Republic	405	Mexico	37,610,555
Mexico	617	Netherlands	483,580
Total	1,302	New Zealand	1,708,699
		Singapore	180
<u>Limes:</u>		Spain	464,417
British West Indies	14,977	Total	51,762,722
Dominican Republic	1,210		
Guatemala	1,836	<u>Oranges, fresh:</u>	
Haiti	797	Brazil	1,155,000
Mexico	4,736,813	British West Indies	89,546
Total	4,755,633	Chile	119,625
		Dominican Republic	579,226
<u>Mangoes:</u>		Ecuador	8,700
British West Indies	54,278	Haiti	11,302,194
Dominican Republic	53,629	Israel	3,622,321
Haiti	275,650	Japan	255,100

Continued -

Table 3.—IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64
<u>Oranges, fresh - Continued:</u>	<u>Founds</u>	<u>Pineapples, fresh:</u>	<u>Crates</u>
Mexico	113,875,524	British West Indies	33,437
Total	131,007,236	Dominican Republic	370
		Ecuador	903
		Guatemala	584
<u>Papayas, fresh:</u>		Haiti	1,604
British West Indies	120	Honduras	2,351
Colombia	11,362	Mexico	1,406,492
Dominican Republic	763	Nicaragua	106
Guatemala	21,458	Venezuela	402
Haiti	1,440	Total	1,446,249
Mexico	157,139		
Total	192,282		
		<u>Plantains:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
<u>Papayas, frozen:</u>		British West Indies	30,667
Dominican Republic	623	Colombia	301,107
Mexico	59,042	Costa Rica	1,467,249
Total	59,665	Dominican Republic	199,640
		Ecuador	572,003
<u>Parsley:</u>		Guatemala	14,977,774
Dominican Republic	6,905	Haiti	352,655
Mexico	19,711	Honduras	5,646,319
Total	26,616	Mexico	2,047,455
		Morocco	129,085
<u>Peaches:</u>		Nicaragua	129,730
Argentina	2,500	Panama	2,736,577
Chile	899,755	Venezuela	14,156,350
Republic of South Africa	381,435	Total	42,746,611
Total	1,283,690		
		<u>Plums:</u>	
<u>Peas, fresh:</u>		Argentina	397,742
Argentina	953,506	Chile	2,223,307
Dominican Republic	67,920	Mexico	21,840
Mexico	5,481,855	Republic of South Africa	10,000
New Zealand	53,820	Total	2,652,889
Total	6,557,101		
		<u>Pumpkins:</u>	
<u>Peas, frozen:</u>		British Guiana	47,918
Belgium	265	British West Indies	13,729
Japan	2,332	Dominican Republic	802,753
Netherlands	2,001	Haiti	118,127
Taiwan	30	Mexico	418,479
Total	4,628	Venezuela	13,480
		Total	1,414,486
<u>Pears:</u>			
Argentina	7,914,719	<u>Purslane:</u>	
Chile	2,258,011	Mexico	12,803
Mexico	4,491		
New Zealand	2,000	<u>Radishes:</u>	
Republic of South Africa	978,560	Mexico	47,691
Total	11,157,781		
		<u>Shallots:</u>	
<u>Peppers:</u>		Belgium	15,681
British West Indies	940,692	France	5,746
Dominican Republic	690,117	Haiti	5,250
Mexico	13,756,819	Total	26,677
Total	15,387,628		
		<u>Squash:</u>	
<u>Pigeon peas:</u>		Dominican Republic	80,500
Dominican Republic	58,601	Haiti	536
India	3,300	Mexico	3,121,943
Kenya	22,064	Venezuela	398
Total	83,965	Total	3,203,377

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64 Pounds	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64 Pounds
<u>Tangerines:</u>		<u>Waterchestnuts - Continued:</u>	
Mexico	11,327,607	Taiwan	27,488
		Total	723,441
<u>Tomatoes:</u>			
British West Indies	1,398,658	British West Indies	236,536
Dominican Republic	412,686	Dominican Republic	137,715
Haiti	34,548	Hong Kong	14,320
Mexico	264,397,804	Japan	21,025
New Zealand	13,244	Total	409,596
Venezuela	20,952		
Total	266,277,892		
<u>Turnips:</u>		<u>Yam bean root:</u>	
Mexico	11,753	Dominican Republic	6,600
		Mexico	169,685
		Total	176,285
<u>Waterchestnuts:</u>			
Hong Kong	680,240		
Israel	3,187	<u>Yucca:</u>	
Mexico	12,526	Mexico	7,320

In addition to the regulated imports for consumption recorded in the above table, the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service supervised the entry, under permit, either for exportation or for transportation and exportation, of fruits and vegetables as follows:

1963-64		
Commodity	Unit	Quantity
Arrowhead	Pounds	23,419
Asparagus	"	66,000
Bananas	Bunches	9,108,616
Beans, string.....	Pounds	97,463
Brussels sprouts	"	65,030
Cabbage	"	450,979
Carrots	"	88,184
Cippolini	"	45,578
Cucumbers	"	378,458
Dasheens	"	7,900
Eggplant	"	22,327
Endives	"	1,241
Garlic	"	2,654,043
Grapefruit	"	12,800
Grapes	"	499,106
Lima beans	"	55,619
Limes	"	1,125
Melons (watermelons) ..	"	2,446,112
Melons (other)	"	8,993,625
Onions	"	4,221,587
Oranges	"	3,919,280
Papayas	"	7,128
Peas	"	517,566
Pears	"	259,753
Peppers	"	1,006,943
Pineapples	Crates	4,366
Squash	Pounds	22,074
Strawberries, frozen ..	"	5,999,962
Tangerines	"	3,666,256
Tomatoes	"	37,755,518
Waterchestnuts	"	55,800
Yams	"	7,920

Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64
<u>Apples:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Bunches</u>
Blaine	595,280	<u>Bananas - Continued:</u>	
Charleston	625,736	West Palm Beach	455
Galveston	356,211	Total	<u>51,815,383</u>
Honolulu	1,226,139		
Los Angeles	337,600	<u>Beans:</u>	
New Orleans	480,506	<u>Faba -</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
San Francisco	805,484	Honolulu	1,000
Virgin Islands	2,310	New York	219,291
Total	<u>4,429,266</u>	San Ysidro	<u>552,938</u>
		Total	<u>773,229</u>
<u>Arrowhead:</u>			
Honolulu	8,800	<u>Lima -</u>	
San Francisco	<u>102,740</u>	San Ysidro	67,360
Total	<u>111,540</u>		
<u>Arrowroot:</u>		<u>Mung -</u>	
New York	5,000	New York	122,686
		<u>String -</u>	
<u>Asparagus:</u>		Brownsville	1,051
Calexico	1,310,255	Calexico	56,169
Los Angeles	14,920	El Paso	13,985
Nogales	3,170	Hidalgo	127,310
Total	<u>1,328,345</u>	Laredo	58,587
		Miami	50,301
<u>Avocados:</u>		New York	2,114
Miami	4,030	Nogales	<u>6,508,749</u>
New York	11,225	Roma	7,212
Puerto Rico	6,609	San Ysidro	<u>57,594</u>
Virgin Islands	<u>33,259</u>	Total	<u>6,883,072</u>
Total	<u>55,123</u>		
		<u>Beets:</u>	
<u>Balsam apples:</u>		El Paso	5,279
Nogales	71,697		
		<u>Berries:</u>	
<u>Bananas:</u>	<u>Bunches</u>	<u>Blueberries, frozen -</u>	
Baltimore	3,153,293	Boston	1,475
Brownsville	402,215	New York	<u>425,882</u>
Calexico	613	Total	<u>427,357</u>
Charleston	1,474,130		
El Paso	6,470	<u>Gooseberries -</u>	
Galveston	1,940,405	Blaine	10,395
Gulfport	2,713,013	Honolulu	3,381
Hidalgo	5,495	New York	5,400
Highgate Springs	1,181	San Francisco	<u>1,850</u>
Houston	161,072	Total	<u>21,026</u>
Jacksonville	601,650		
Laredo	67,447	<u>Lingonberries, frozen -</u>	
Los Angeles	5,620,458	New York	16,023
Miami	421,112		
Mobile	524,066	<u>Raspberries, frozen -</u>	
New Orleans	13,113,883	New York	300,225
New York	15,021,948		
Nogales	2,487	<u>Strawberries, fresh -</u>	
Norfolk	43,154	Calexico	8,340
San Ysidro	10,189	Chicago	23,234
San Diego	680	Hidalgo	<u>3,729,592</u>
San Francisco	2,746,175	Honolulu	<u>9,967</u>
San Luis	454	Houston	693
Seattle	1,422,651	Laredo	<u>2,138,044</u>
Tampa	2,355,484	New York	<u>330</u>
Virgin Islands	5,203	Nogales	<u>41,955</u>

Continued -

Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64
<u>Berries - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Cassava - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Strawberries, fresh - Continued		Wilmington	246
San Ysidro	42,138	Total	3,953,230
Total	5,994,293		
Strawberries, frozen -		<u>Chayotes:</u>	
Brownsville	1,685,900	Calexico	9,280
El Paso	89,460	Eagle Pass	1,340
Hidalgo	76,850	Miami	392
Laredo	35,451,288	New York	1,343
Los Angeles	7,357	Norfolk	600
New York	770,503	Roma	350
Nogales	984,879	San Diego	2,165
Tampa	110,219	San Ysidro	36,366
Total	39,176,456	Total	51,836
<u>Breadfruit:</u>		<u>Cherimoyas:</u>	
New York	3,358	Virgin Islands	9,343
Virgin Islands	3,160		
Total	6,518	<u>Cherries, fresh:</u>	
		Honolulu	1,061
<u>Brussels sprouts, frozen:</u>		New York	180,059
Boston	15,000	Total	181,120
New York	178,690		
Total	193,690	<u>Chestnuts:</u>	
		Boston	45,369
<u>Brussels sprouts, fresh:</u>		Honolulu	7,600
San Ysidro	1,886,987	New York	12,716,961
		Philadelphia	50,707
<u>Cabbage:</u>		Total	12,820,637
Boston	154,750		
Brownsville	3,215	<u>Cippolini:</u>	
New York	308,757	Boston	11,110
Philadelphia	75,000	New York	738,103
Puerto Rico	8,425	Total	749,213
San Luis	12,000		
Virgin Islands	5,989	<u>Citrons:</u>	
Total	568,136	New York	59,113
<u>Carrots, fresh:</u>		<u>Coriander:</u>	
El Paso	280	Brownsville	8,701
Highgate Springs	1,316	Chicago	1,803
Laredo	746,844	El Paso	1,541
Virgin Islands	920	Laredo	1,099
Total	749,360	Puerto Rico	360
		Roma	5,075
<u>Carrots, frozen:</u>		San Ysidro	213,160
New York	55,500	Total	231,739
<u>Cassava:</u>		<u>Corn (sweet corn):</u>	
Baltimore	18,078	Los Angeles	220,000
El Paso	20,550	Nogales	144,029
Miami	754,638	San Francisco	1,942,215
New Orleans	34,943	Seattle	361,556
New York	2,923,555	Total	2,667,800
Norfolk	40,080		
San Diego	8,400	<u>Cowpeas:</u>	
San Francisco	38,050	Brownsville	7,402
San Ysidro	94,221	Laredo	125
Tampa	16,652	New York	1,231,609
Virgin Islands	3,817	Total	1,239,136

Continued -

Table 4 -- IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64
<u>Cucumbers:</u>		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Garlic - Continued:</u>
Brownsville	15,650 ::	Nogales	650,112
Calexico	4,680 ::	Philadelphia	219,729
El Paso	133,987 ::	Puerto Rico	3,782,265
Hidalgo	1,393,872 ::	Roma	15,787
Laredo	771,669 ::	San Francisco	319,278
Miami	2,187,627 ::	San Luis	1,740
New York	15,486 ::	San Ysidro	322,525
Nogales	14,961,513 ::	Total	18,294,839
Port Everglades	59,004 ::		
Puerto Rico	862 ::	<u>Genips:</u>	
Roma	580,439 ::	Norfolk	17,383
San Luis	690 ::	New York	32,292
Tampa	141,017 ::	Virgin Islands	430
West Palm Beach	29,950,433 ::	Total	50,105
Total	50,216,929 ::		
		<u>Ginger:</u>	
<u>Dasheens:</u>		Blaine	10,680
Baltimore	4,990 ::	Honolulu	122,092
Calexico	2,000 ::	Los Angeles	106,260
Honolulu	1,590 ::	New York	350
Los Angeles	7,860 ::	San Francisco	229,900
Miami	1,591,999 ::	Seattle	2,500
New York	578,874 ::	Total	471,782
Norfolk	51,959 ::		
San Francisco	112,606 ::	<u>Grapefruit:</u>	
Tampa	123 ::	Brownsville	37,160
Virgin Islands	54,975 ::	Hidalgo	739,023
Total	2,406,976 ::	Laredo	121,434
		New York	150,893
<u>Eggplant:</u>		Puerto Rico	8,297
Calexico	4,844 ::	Virgin Islands	7,980
El Paso	2,903 ::	Total	1,064,787
Hidalgo	283 ::		
Laredo	168,787 ::	<u>Grapes:</u>	
Nogales	2,998,198 ::	Brownsville	12,645
Puerto Rico	1,104 ::	Gulfport	21,914
San Ysidro	412 ::	Hidalgo	54,640
Virgin Islands	360 ::	Houston	38,291
West Palm Beach	1,816,214 ::	Laredo	537
Total	4,993,105 ::	New Orleans	349,128
		New York	24,395,821
<u>Endives:</u>		Nogales	133,492
Boston	23,488 ::	Total	25,006,468
Los Angeles	617 ::		
New York	1,806,686 ::	<u>Guavas:</u>	
San Francisco	20,584 ::	Virgin Islands	2,780
Total	1,851,375 ::		
		<u>Husk tomatoes:</u>	
<u>Garlic:</u>		Calexico	60,686
Blaine	1,300 ::	Chicago	10,150
Boston	101,424 ::	Eagle Pass	2,808
Brownsville	12,444 ::	El Paso	1,728
Calexico	200 ::	Laredo	2,294
Eagle Pass	386 ::	Nogales	116
El Paso	784,132 ::	Roma	26,361
Galveston	46,297 ::	San Ysidro	224,705
Hidalgo	52,449 ::	Total	328,848
Houston	64,169 ::		
Laredo	4,135,715 ::	<u>Lemons:</u>	
Los Angeles	1,723,667 ::	New York	184
New Orleans	275,640 ::	Virgin Islands	2,837
New York	5,785,580 ::	Total	3,021

Continued -

Table 4 --- IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning July 1 1963-64
<u>Lentils:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Melons - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Boston	5,512	Other - Continued	
New York	19,290	Roma	155,818
Total	24,802	San Ysidro	269,091
		Seattle	15,000
		Total	155,997,223
<u>Lettuce:</u>			
Brownsville	137		
Hidalgo	45	<u>Mixed fruits:</u>	
Puerto Rico	405	Tampa	373
San Ysidro	435	Virgin Islands	36,623
Virgin Islands	280	Total	36,996
Total	1,302		
		<u>Mustard greens:</u>	
		El Paso	3,050
<u>Limes:</u>			
Brownsville	206,063		
Eagle Pass	850	<u>Nectarines:</u>	
El Paso	367,948	New York	2,892,483
Hidalgo	23,832		
Laredo	4,127,874	<u>Nopales:</u>	
Miami	914	Laredo	2,156
New York	2,845	Roma	1,200
Nogales	6,060	Total	3,356
San Francisco	1,719		
San Ysidro	4,186	<u>Okra:</u>	
Virgin Islands	13,342	Miami	3,929
Total	4,755,633	New Orleans	36,733
		Tampa	2,984
		Total	43,646
<u>Mangoes:</u>			
El Paso	222,413		
Hidalgo	485,830	<u>Onions:</u>	
Laredo	696,774	Blaine	38,750
New York	281,691	Boston	331,951
Virgin Islands	101,866	Brownsville	78,032
Total	1,788,574	Calexico	69,468
		Eagle Pass	39,201
		El Paso	431,802
<u>Melons:</u>			
<u>Watermelons -</u>			
Brownsville	89,534	Hidalgo	14,920,472
Calexico	4,384,903	Highgate Springs	750
El Paso	908,261	Honolulu	1,671,449
Hidalgo	972,335	Laredo	21,686,660
Laredo	6,484,974	New York	11,639,267
Los Angeles	12,000	Nogales	380,590
New York	231,425	Portland	317,288
Nogales	40,074,946	Roma	2,022
Roma	3,758,860	San Luis	308
San Luis	211,210	Seattle	125,642
San Ysidro	109,350	Tacoma	26,070
Total	57,237,798	Tampa	3,000
		Total	51,762,722
<u>Other -</u>		<u>Oranges, fresh:</u>	
Boston	351	Anchorage	41,875
Brownsville	22,849	Blaine	104,850
Calexico	910,400	Brownsville	9,964,019
El Paso	891,280	Fairbanks	10,125
Hidalgo	6,699,131	Hidalgo	97,744,011
Laredo	59,560,273	Juneau	54,375
Miami	1,433,337	Ketchikan	14,000
New Orleans	12,157	Laredo	981,042
New York	36,918,169	Miami	9,070,019
Nogales	49,109,367	New York	4,985,557

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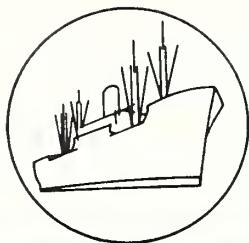
Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning July 1 1963-64
<u>Oranges, fresh - Continued:</u>		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Petersburg	3,875	Highgate Springs	3,930
Fuerto Rico	7,700	Houston	26,455
Sitka	17,500	New York	11,124,835
Tampa	7,978,073	Total	11,157,781
Virgin Islands	21,715		
Wrangell	8,500		
Total	131,007,236		
		<u>Peppers:</u>	
		Blaine	375
Papayas, fresh:		Brownsville	89,684
Brownsville	26,878	Calexico	361,402
Hidalgo	7,216	Douglas	47,173
Laredo	19,284	Del Rio	2,136
Los Angeles	120	Eagle Pass	135
Miami	12,802	El Paso	11,269
New Orleans	59	Hidalgo	991,981
Nogales	89,306	Laredo	631,029
Fuerto Rico	583	New York	62,321
Roma	13,991	Nogales	38,812
San Francisco	21,399	Puerto Rico	10,294,293
San Ysidro	344	Roma	651,025
Virgin Islands	300	San Diego	732,087
Total	192,282	San Luis	38,904
		San Ysidro	6,531
Papayas, frozen:		Virgin Islands	487,499
Brownsville	23,972	West Palm Beach	2,182
Laredo	15,308	Total	938,790
New York	623		15,387,628
Nogales	6,440		
San Ysidro	13,322	<u>Pigeon peas:</u>	
Total	59,665	New York	32,242
		Puerto Rico	51,723
		Total	83,965
<u>Parsley:</u>			
El Paso	701	<u>Pineapples, fresh:</u>	
New York	6,905	Brownsville	Crates
San Ysidro	19,010	El Paso	370,933
Total	26,616	Hidalgo	2,128
		Laredo	188,891
		Miami	698,211
<u>Peaches:</u>			
Gulfport	15,542	New Orleans	4,021
Houston	2,500	New York	891
New York	1,265,648	Nogales	750
Total	1,283,690	Puerto Rico	28,953
		Tampa	333
		Virgin Islands	117,664
<u>Peas, fresh:</u>		Total	33,474
Brownsville	6,136		1,446,249
Hidalgo	1,890		
Laredo	875	<u>Plantains:</u>	
New York	1,007,326	Baltimore	Pounds
Nogales	5,396,332	Miami	55,750
Puerto Rico	67,920	New Orleans	16,107,334
San Ysidro	76,622	New York	488,265
Total	6,557,101	Norfolk	21,386,003
		Philadelphia	127,650
		Port Everglades	63,642
<u>Peas, frozen:</u>			
Honolulu	2,332	San Diego	56,800
New York	2,296	San Francisco	108,465
Total	4,628	San Ysidro	11,355
		Tampa	1,062,124
		Virgin Islands	3,256,903
<u>Pears:</u>		Total	15,150
Blaine	2,000	Wilmington	7,170
Brownsville	561	Total	42,746,611

Continued -

Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning July 1 1963-64
<u>Plums:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Tomatoes - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Gulfport	12,822	Eagle Pass	7,561
Hidalgo	21,840	El Paso	523,243
Houston	153,358	Hidalgo	4,576,464
New York	<u>2,464,869</u>	Highgate Springs	600
Total	<u>2,652,889</u>	Honolulu	319
		Laredo	7,505,905
<u>Pumpkins:</u>		Miami	47,658
Baltimore	1,100	New York	24,308
Brownsville	150,457	Nogales	242,481,454
Eagle Pass	825	Puerto Rico	411,846
Hidalgo	42,259	Roma	1,542,295
Laredo	21,049	San Diego	181,642
Miami	45,066	San Luis	20,573
New York	861,329	San Ysidro	1,111,637
Norfolk	3,048	Seattle	3,259
Puerto Rico	79,010	Virgin Islands	4,655
Roma	203,889	West Palm Beach	<u>1,379,077</u>
Tampa	1,585	Total	<u>266,277,892</u>
Virgin Islands	<u>4,869</u>		
Total	<u>1,414,486</u>	<u>Turnips:</u>	
		El Paso	11,503
<u>Purslane:</u>		Highgate Springs	250
El Paso	1,773	Total	<u>11,753</u>
San Ysidro	<u>11,030</u>		
Total	<u>12,803</u>	<u>Waterchestnuts:</u>	
		Calexico	4,000
<u>Radishes:</u>		Honolulu	22,900
El Paso	47,691	Los Angeles	189,500
		New York	144,675
<u>Shallots:</u>		Portland	8,000
New York	21,693	San Francisco	334,340
San Francisco	<u>4,984</u>	San Ysidro	8,526
Total	<u>26,677</u>	Seattle	<u>11,500</u>
		Total	<u>723,441</u>
<u>Squash:</u>			
Brownsville	318,657	<u>Yams:</u>	
Calexico	310,092	Honolulu	11,340
Eagle Pass	600	Los Angeles	5,050
El Paso	86,288	New York	161,840
Laredo	452	Puerto Rico	70,033
New York	934	San Francisco	16,905
Nogales	2,376,889	Virgin Islands	<u>144,428</u>
Puerto Rico	80,500	Total	<u>409,596</u>
Roma	6,332		
San Luis	1,000	<u>Yam bean root:</u>	
San Ysidro	<u>21,633</u>	Brownsville	1,186
Total	<u>3,203,377</u>	Calexico	10,047
		Eagle Pass	14,284
<u>Tangerines:</u>		Laredo	407
Brownsville	1,163,987	New York	6,600
Hidalgo	<u>10,163,620</u>	Nogales	16,889
Total	<u>11,327,607</u>	Roma	11,991
		San Diego	14,833
<u>Tomatoes:</u>		San Ysidro	<u>100,048</u>
Blaine	24,490	Total	<u>176,285</u>
Brownsville	5,575,791		
Calexico	854,129	<u>Yucca:</u>	
Chicago	986	San Ysidro	7,320



Export Highlights

JULY 1964-FEBRUARY 1965

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$3,782 million in July-February of fiscal 1964-65, down 6 percent from a year earlier (table 5). Exports in February totaled \$326 million. A year ago, February exports were \$523 million, reflecting unusually strong demand for U.S. farm products, especially wheat in Western Europe because of the poor harvest there. This February's exports were relatively low because of the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports.

Exports in July-December ran 9 percent above a year earlier. They totaled \$3,241 million compared with \$2,967 million a year ago. Exports in January and February 1965 totaled \$536 million compared with \$1,065 million for the first 2 months of 1964. The decline during January and February this year reflected effects of the strike.

Animals and animal products.--Exports of animals and animal products advanced by 7 percent in value in July-February of fiscal 1964-65 over a year earlier. Value was \$510 million compared with \$475 million the year before. Exports in July-December 1964 (prior to the strike) were running nearly one-fifth above 1963. Primary July-February increases over a year earlier were in animal fats, dairy products, and hides and skins.

Exports of dairy products advanced to nearly \$20 million, reflecting both gains under Government programs and commercial sales for dollars. In 1964, the United States was able to sell CCC butter at competitive prices to Western Europe.

Exports of meat and meat products continued strong into 1964-65, although slightly below the level of a year ago, when Western Europe and Canada imported large quantities of fresh pork. This fiscal year, more beef exports have been going to Western Europe, reflecting its continued limited supply and increased demand. Variety meat exports continued at record levels due to increased U.S. slaughter rates and attractive prices.

Exports of hides and skins rose to 10.6 million pieces in July-February from 9.7 million a year earlier. Record U.S. slaughter and smaller foreign production were the principal reasons.

Exports of tallow advanced to 1.3 billion pounds in July-February from 1.1 billion a year earlier. Abundant U.S. supplies and strong West European demand have encouraged exports. Poultry meat exports ran slightly below year ago levels, reflecting mainly the trade-restricting effects of the EEC's variable import levies.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity
July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity	July-February		Change
	1963-64	1964-65	
	-- Million dollars --		
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products 1/	122	139	+14
Fats, oils, and greases	124	153	+23
Hides and skins	52	59	+13
Meats and meat products	76	69	-9
Poultry products	54	45	-17
Other	47	45	-4
Total animals, etc. 1/	475	510	+7
Cotton, excluding linters	458	375	-18
Fruits and preparations	195	193	-1
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	567	538	-5
Rice, milled	129	95	-26
Wheat and flour	947	781	-18
Other	44	36	-18
Total grains, etc.	1,687	1,450	-14
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils 2/	102	157	+54
Soybeans	354	364	+3
Protein meal	77	110	+43
Other	41	60	+46
Total oilseeds, etc. 2/	574	691	+20
Tobacco, unmanufactured	327	271	-17
Vegetables and preparations	109	97	-11
Other	208	195	-6
Total exports	4,033	3,782	-6

1/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

Cotton.--Exports of cotton excluding linters declined to 2.9 million bales in July-February from 3.5 million a year earlier. The decline mostly reflected increased world cotton production and reduced cotton consumption in some principal importing countries. In addition, man-made fibers continued to offer strong competition to U.S. cotton in many major importing countries.

Grain preparations.--Wheat exports declined to 437 million bushels in July-February from 533 million a year earlier. There has been less demand for U.S. wheat in Western Europe than a year earlier, when crops were reduced substantially because of poor harvests. A large quantity of U.S. exports in 1964-65 has gone to the developing countries, especially India, which has been having a severe shortage of grain this year because of a poor harvest in 1964.

Rice.--Exports of rice totaled 13.3 million bags in July-February compared with 18.9 million for the like period in 1963-64. A substantial part of the reduction reflected smaller shipments to India and Indonesia.

Feed grains.--Feed grain exports amounted to 10.3 million metric tons compared with the previous year's 10.8 million. Exports prior to the strike were running 9 percent above a year earlier. Demand for U.S. feed grains continued strong in the industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan. The EEC accounted for about two-fifths of U.S. grain exports in July-February; exports to Japan, about one-sixth. The substantial rise in incomes in the industrialized countries has resulted in a larger consumer demand for livestock products. In turn this has generated larger feed grain requirements. The United States accounts for about one-half of world feed grain exports.

Fruits and preparations.--Exports of fruits and preparations in July-February totaled \$193 million, about the same as a year earlier. Prior to the strike, exports were running slightly above a year ago. There were increases in exports of canned pineapples, fresh apples, grapes, berries, and pears. Declines were noted for raisins and currants, fruit juices, oranges, lemons, and frozen fruits.

Oilseeds and products.--Exports of oilseeds and products increased to \$691 million in July-February from \$574 million a year earlier. Principal gains were in cottonseed and soybean oils and oilcake and meal. July-February exports of soybeans were only slightly above the level of a year earlier. Prior to the strike, they were 22 percent above the previous year's level. Although Communist China has been exporting more soybeans to Japan, the U.S. market there has continued to expand. Moreover, U.S. exports have been increasing to other markets, especially Western Europe, where the demand has been strong for oilseeds and oils this year because of a poor olive crop in the Mediterranean Basin. The growing livestock industry in Western Europe and Japan continued to exert a substantial upward influence on exports of protein meal. U.S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oil advanced to 1.3 billion short tons in July-February from 0.9 billion a year earlier. The increase reflected a gain in shipments under Government-financed programs as well as commercial sales for dollars. Over half of the cottonseed and soybean oil exports in July-February moved under Government-financed programs.

Tobacco.--U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco declined to 322 million pounds in July-February from 403 million a year earlier. They have been facing greater competition from Rhodesia this year. Flue-cured tobacco production in

Rhodesia increased by 60 percent in 1964, and prices were substantially below a year earlier. In addition, many European countries have had relatively large stocks of U.S. leaf. The major foreign outlets for U.S. tobacco were the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Vegetables and preparations.--U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations declined to \$97 million in July-February from \$109 million for the like period a year earlier. Most of the decline was in dry edible beans; U.S. production was down considerably in 1964, and quality was not as good as in the previous year. Exports of other vegetables and preparations showed little overall change. Most exports of vegetables and preparations are from California and the Southwest, and they were not affected greatly by the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports.

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
JULY-JANUARY OF FISCAL 1964-65

U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC totaled \$785 million in July-January compared with \$787 million for the same months in 1963-64 (table 6). Prior to the strike at East Coast and Gulf ports, exports to the EEC were running 12 percent above a year earlier. Exports not subject to levies increased while those subject to variable levies decreased.

Exports subject to variable levies declined to \$241 million in July-January from \$272 million a year earlier. They fell to \$7 million in January from \$45 million in December. The decline in December from November was slight. U.S. exports of feed grains to EEC increased to \$194 million in July-January from \$167 million a year earlier. Most of the decline in the variable levy commodities reflected smaller exports of wheat, which declined to \$17 million from \$61 million. In 1963-64, EEC imported large quantities of wheat because of reduced production and lower quality in EEC. Other declines were noted in exports of rye, rice, wheat flour, lard, pork, broilers and fryers, and stewing chickens. Increases were noted for turkeys and canned poultry.

Exports not subject to variable levies rose to \$544 million in July-January from \$515 million for the like period in 1963-64. Most of the increase reflected larger shipments of vegetable oils, protein meal, and soybeans. Smaller gains were noted for tallow and variety meats. Exports of cotton declined slightly, mainly because of the strike. In addition, free-world cotton production was a record, and raw cotton stocks in EEC were at a relatively high level. U.S. exports of tobacco were down slightly; prior to the strike, they were running slightly above a year earlier. U.S. tobacco has been facing strong competition from Rhodesia's flue-cured tobacco. Production in Rhodesia increased by 60 percent and prices were down sharply from the previous year. Exports of oilseeds and products continued strong, reflecting smaller olive oil production in the Mediterranean Basin and increased demand for protein meal from expanding livestock industries in the EEC areas. The EEC accounted for about one-third of U.S. soybean exports in the July-January period.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, January and July-January 1963-65 1/

Commodity	January			July-January		
	1963	1964	1965	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	-- 1,000 dollars --					
<u>Variable levy commodities <u>2/</u>:</u>						
Feed grains	15,153	25,986	5,440	154,142	166,860	194,329
Rice, milled	190	927	191	4,886	5,994	5,067
Rye grain	956	1,072	0	15,108	4,765	1,287
Wheat grain	787	12,926	821	24,542	61,137	17,324
Wheat flour <u>3/</u>	6	942	39	5,502	5,832	2,634
Lard	150	339	26	1,015	1,159	738
Pork, except variety meats ..	10	2,199	1	129	3,998	231
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers and fryers	99	797	95	9,035	7,287	4,530
Stewing chickens	25	766	94	2,323	4,752	2,691
Turkeys	289	567	378	6,229	7,368	8,644
Other fresh poultry	0	3	50	269	222	590
Canned poultry <u>4/</u>	8	301	65	670	1,388	2,069
Eggs	84	114	55	916	1,442	805
Total poultry and eggs ..	505	2,548	737	19,442	22,459	19,329
Total	17,757	46,939	7,255	224,766	272,204	240,939
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Cotton, excluding linters ..	8,110	21,996	5,460	50,976	109,575	91,129
Fruits and vegetables	7,100	5,280	3,427	60,171	59,932	54,400
Soybeans	6,639	16,756	3,446	99,643	105,371	111,761
Tallow	860	2,602	2,554	12,110	16,857	19,105
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	1,025	5,347	446	59,694	64,597	59,819
Variety meats	615	2,582	699	8,522	13,436	17,500
Vegetable oils, expressed ..	278	3,195	6,693	5,184	13,159	20,070
Other	4,640	14,975	5/ 5,000	91,799	131,827	5/170,167
Total	29,267	72,733	5/27,725	388,099	514,754	5/543,951
Total EEC	47,024	119,672	5/34,980	612,865	786,958	5/784,890

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect on July 30, 1962. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities.

3/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.

4/ Import duty for canned poultry is bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at 21 percent ad valorem.

5/ Partly estimated.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET BLOC,
FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

U.S. agricultural exports to the 8 countries of the European Soviet Bloc expanded dramatically in fiscal 1963-64, mainly reflecting unusually large grain shipments to the USSR and Poland (table 7). Increased agricultural shipments were also made to Hungary, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Shipments to the Soviet Bloc increased to \$312 million from \$103 million in 1962-63 because of extremely poor European wheat harvests in 1963.

Shipments to Russia alone in 1963-64 totaled \$129 million, including \$110 million of wheat, \$10 million of milled rice, and \$4 million each of inedible tallow and hides and skins. Shipments of wheat to the USSR in the previous 5 years had been negligible, while no shipments of rice were made.

Agricultural exports to Poland increased to \$130 million from \$86 million. Wheat was the principal commodity, valued at \$66 million in 1963-64 compared with \$39 million in 1962-63. Poland took more U.S. vegetable oils, cotton, animal fats, dairy products, tobacco and rice, but substantially less feed grains. Grain shipments to the Soviet Union were made on a cash basis, while shipments to Poland moved mostly under P.L. 480.

U.S. agricultural exports to Hungary totaled \$23 million, compared with \$2 million in 1962-63. Over half of the total represented wheat and feed grains, with some cotton, soybeans, and protein meal. Exports to East Germany totaled \$16 million, compared with \$2 million in 1962-63. Wheat and feed grains made up well over half of the total to East Germany, with some tobacco, soybeans, and meats.

The expansion in exports to Czechoslovakia to \$11 million from \$4 million was concentrated in wheat, feed grains, soybeans, lard, and tallow. Decreases occurred in hides and skins and hops.

Like the USSR, Hungary and East Germany do not normally use U.S. grain but the European grain shortage in 1963 was an abnormal development.

U.S. agricultural exports to Yugoslavia -- not considered a part of the European Soviet Bloc owing to its weak affiliation with Moscow -- amounted to \$65 million in 1963-64 compared with \$127 million a year earlier. Shipments to Yugoslavia have been financed mostly under P.L. 480. Unlike other countries in the area, Yugoslavia took less wheat from the United States in 1963-64.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Soviet Bloc: Value by country, fiscal years 1958-59 through 1963-64 1/

Country	1958-59:	1959-60:	1960-61:	1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64
<u>-- Million dollars --</u>						
Rumania	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bulgaria	0.5	0.1	2/	2/	0.1	2.8
East Germany	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.7	2.5	15.9
Czechoslovakia	0.3	1.2	3.1	4.0	3.5	11.0
Hungary	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.9	22.9
Latvia	0	0	1.9	2.8	6.0	1.0
Poland and Danzig	58.6	92.7	143.4	69.7	85.6	129.8
USSR	0.4	0.7	11.3	9.6	3.1	128.6
Total	61.9	96.8	162.3	88.5	102.9	312.1

1/ Includes Estonia, Lithuania, and Albania in addition to the countries shown in this table. There were no exports to these countries.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

Table 8.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1964, and 1965, and July-January 1963-64, and 1964-65

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/	Quantity	Value	January 1/	Quantity	Value	January 1/	Value
		1964	1965	1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle	No.	2	3	822	816	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Poultry, live -									
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	2,040	2/	1,678	811	746	15,815	13,671	4,963
Other live poultry		2/	2/	4	131	2/	2/	785	1,759
Other					291	265	2/	3,132	3,813
Total animals, live					1,965	1,958	2/	15,879	17,797
Dairy products:									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	: lb.	5,073	1,043	1,822	638	16,124	13,606	7,223	8,007
Butter, including donations	: lb.	9,307	11,009	3,132	4,732	64,572	91,027	22,177	37,901
Cheese, including donations	: lb.	611	176	258	101	9,550	4,975	3,185	2,442
Infants' and dietary foods, chiefly milk	: lb.	1,487	272	789	172	10,217	8,498	5,560	5,410
Milk and cream -									
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations	: lb.	5,752	7,399	1,156	1,621	69,438	62,180	12,574	13,002
Dry, whole milk and cream	: lb.	2,096	693	678	372	17,664	7,911	7,384	3,398
Fresh	: gal.	187	145	124	119	921	658	886	785
Nonfat dry, including donations	: lb.	60,842	21,322	5,327	2,277	60,938	564,940	4,8,568	52,572
Other		2/	2/	125	137	2/	2/	1,756	2,863
Total dairy products					13,481	10,169	2/	109,313	126,280
Fats, oils, and greases:									
Lard	: lb.	62,716	22,887	6,310	2,669	348,642	322,402	31,632	34,427
Tallow -									
Edible		348	210	33	26	1,844	2,930	181	333
Inedible		145,502	92,162	9,915	7,271	978,684	1,126,235	63,988	86,037
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	: lb.	23,677	3,189	1,924	405	143,410	143,340	11,608	12,640
Total fats, oils, and greases	: lb.	232,243	118,448	18,182	10,271	1,472,580	1,594,907	107,409	133,437
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal									
Fork	: lb.	3,284	3,218	1,313	1,399	18,098	36,408	7,482	14,739
		22,914	2,272	6,857	646	93,345	43,538	27,146	12,177
Sausage casings		1,167	342	834	214	12,218	7,136	6,583	4,36
Variety meats (edible offals)		16,509	4,573	3,437	1,053	95,749	126,737	19,691	26,403
Other, including meat extracts		233	1,507	446	521	8,004	10,193	3,347	4,041
Total meat and products (except poultry)	: lb.	44,807	11,912	12,887	3,833	227,414	224,012	64,249	61,796
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	: lb.	164	70	162	69	2,754	1,944	2,843	2,212
Eggs in the shell -									
Hatching		610	566	635	503	4,629	3,375	4,409	3,813
Other		144	231	57	81	2,475	1,280	943	452
Poultry meat -									
Chickens, fresh or frozen	: lb.	13,157	2,789	3,380	685	99,487	81,790	26,281	18,921
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	: lb.	1,768	1,282	649	460	24,974	31,505	9,261	11,340
Other, fresh or frozen	: lb.	336	352	139	113	2,797	4,391	995	1,448
Canned and otherwise preserved	: lb.	1,373	504	339	132	13,941	11,903	3,399	2,933
Total poultry products					5,361	2,043	2/	48,131	41,119

Continued -

Table 8.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1964 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity	January 1/	Value	Quantity	January 1/	Value
		1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Other animal products							
Feathers, crude or dressed	:Lb.	136	20	1,000	1,000	Thousands	Thousands
Gelatin, edible	:Lb.	177	250	509	279	dollars	dollars
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	:Lb.	270	71	121	1,762	1,146	987
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	2/	1,337	1,098	6,525	67	2,023	4,089
Honey	:No.	1,087	345	207	4,486	3,635	4,488
Wool, unmanufactured	:C.Lb.	193	116	239	64	1,020	1,251
Other		2/		2,521	111	3,616	1,402
Total other animal products		---		869	2/	1,263	53,520
Total animals and animal products		---		10,306	5,897	2/	1,263
Total		---		62,182	34,271	2/	9,699
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Cotton, unmanufactured							
Cotton	:RBAle	587	244	78,314	33,168	Thousands	Thousands
Linters	:RBAle	27	14	701	401	dollars	dollars
Total cotton and linters	:RBAle	614	258	79,015	33,569	2,806	1,000
Fruits and preparations							
Canned —							
Fruit cocktail	:Lb.	13,243	11,855	2,235	1,770	95,404	100,433
Peaches	:Lb.	18,475	11,615	2,166	1,167	171,402	160,644
Pears	:Lb.	333	431	66	75	4,077	3,759
Pineapples	:Lb.	2,317	2,321	348	378	53,075	66,265
Other	:Lb.	1,438	1,106	312	217	19,757	26,362
Total canned fruits	:Lb.	35,806	27,328	5,127	3,697	323,715	357,463
Dried —							
Prunes	:Lb.	4,910	7,541	1,155	1,378	54,402	61,719
Raisins (dried grapes)	:Lb.	4,732	4,093	860	731	84,252	75,352
Other	:Lb.	1,494	1,258	528	396	9,727	11,262
Total dried fruits	:Lb.	11,136	12,892	2,543	2,505	148,381	148,233
Fresh —							
Apples	:Lb.	32,043	25,127	2,709	2,141	113,660	120,240
Berries	:Lb.	832	106	122	21	10,008	12,930
Grapefruit	:Lb.	15,985	14,032	950	708	93,152	83,870
Grapes	:Lb.	6,454	6,329	733	715	179,462	184,625
Lemons and limes	:Lb.	7,283	4,848	589	553	126,710	111,472
Oranges and Tangerines	:Lb.	37,002	26,698	2,666	2,500	2,500	192,350
Pears	:Lb.	2,531	2,629	248	234	31,202	49,189
Other	:Lb.	883	954	98	129	106,943	99,424
Total fresh fruits	:Lb.	103,013	80,723	8,415	7,001	873,946	854,100
Fruit juices —							
Grapefruit	:Gal.	280	217	309	218	2,190	1,428
Orange	:Gal.	513	398	1,453	988	4,102	3,461
Other	:Gal.	621	476	685	552	6,728	7,278
Total fruit juices	:Gal.	1,414	1,091	2,447	1,758	13,030	12,267
Frozen fruits	:Lb.	734	234	158	45	7,681	5,432
Other		2/		329	124	2/	1,578
Total fruits and preparations		---		19,019	15,050	2/	3,032

Continued -

Table 8.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/		July-January 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Grains and preparations:					
Food grains and products—					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,333	1,204	6,441	1,472
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	47,007	7,603	64,118	11,127
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,860	3,616	13,805	4,414
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	20	8	35	9
Total feed grains	M.T. Ton	1,587	311	84,399	17,022
Malt and flour, including barley malt	Lb.	4,676	1,394	293	118
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	2,014	879	85	38
Cornmeal, including donations	Qrt.	619	35	2,413	163
Cornstarch	Lb.	5,694	2,403	491	226
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	172	37	25	14
Total feed grains and products	M.T. Ton	1,645	318	87,706	17,581
Rice—					
Milled, including donations	Lb.	314,052	196,135	22,357	13,914
Paddy or rough	Lb.	75	0	8	0
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	314,101	196,135	22,365	13,914
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	806	0	1,234	0
Wheat and flour, including donations—					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	66,563	19,714	117,827	34,575
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Qrt.	3,124	1,106	12,291	3,900
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	73,685	22,236	130,118	38,475
Bakery products	Lb.	1,105	517	454	282
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	2/	645	1,332
Total grains and preparations		—	—	242,222	71,582
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, including donations—					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	53,277	69,191	5,989	8,632
Soybean oil	Lb.	70,159	69,266	7,136	9,272
Other	Lb.	14,517	14,769	2,065	2,202
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	130,953	153,226	15,190	20,108
Oilseeds—					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	1	0	4
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	17,036	2,872	46,407	8,311
Other		2/	2/	1,120	497
Total oilseeds		—	—	48,027	8,812
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal)	S. Ton	79	49	6,762	3,629
Total oilseeds and products		—	—	69,979	32,559
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Burley	Lb.	1,703	89	1,305	70
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	240	72	438	233
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	2,415	72	1,222	38
Flue-cured	Lb.	28,626	3,844	23,622	2,566
Maryland	Lb.	1,115	35	806	15
Other	Lb.	2,802	1,872	1,440	211
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	36,901	5,984	28,833	3,233

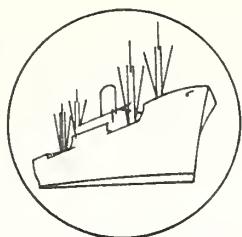
Table 8.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/		July-January 1/			
		1964	Quantity	1965	Value	1963-64	1964-65
Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned—							
Asparagus	lb.	3,238	3,507	957	835	34,450	35,141
Soups	lb.	1,653	444	304	130	9,052	8,997
Tomato paste and puree	lb.	964	1,557	187	328	9,602	8,353
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	lb.	121	113	17	14	547	1,365
Other	lb.	4,354	2,989	656	364	33,234	34,074
Total canned vegetables	lb.	10,430	8,610	2,121	1,671	86,985	87,920
Dried beans, including donations	lb.	21,058	6,923	2,050	697	326,290	230,679
Dried peas, including cow and chick	lb.	28,651	17,295	1,847	1,034	157,076	157,542
Fresh—							
Lettuce	lb.	19,390	16,407	1,242	597	86,365	82,957
Onions	lb.	10,464	7,717	635	364	53,528	40,390
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	lb.	5,952	3,361	164	153	75,261	49,774
Tomatoes	lb.	5,900	5,650	540	504	59,481	62,420
Other	lb.	31,259	23,599	2,023	1,320	135,142	127,876
Total fresh vegetables	lb.	72,265	56,734	4,604	2,938	409,877	363,417
Frozen vegetables	lb.	1,668	612	312	163	23,261	8,913
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	lb.	1,837	949	669	386	8,262	8,784
Vegetable seasonings	lb.	284	349	195	151	2,005	3,586
Tomato juice, canned	lb.	250	199	194	162	1,490	2,005
Other	lb.	2/	2/	1,188	716	2/	2/
Total vegetables and preparations	lb.	—	—	13,180	7,918	—	—
Other vegetable products:							
Coffee	lb.	2,692	1,528	2,819	1,375	18,368	14,037
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	lb.	322	592	583	418	2,332	2,327
Essential oils, natural	lb.	774	2/	368	1,852	4,235	4,793
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal)	lb.	2/	2/	4,720	2,187	2/	2/
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	lb.	81	118	471	341	583	721
Hops	lb.	2,675	2,114	1,756	1,312	13,542	15,056
Nursery and greenhouse stock	lb.	2/	2/	659	622	2/	2/
Nuts and preparations	lb.	6,424	2,408	1,787	1,178	47,599	67,912
Seeds, (except oilseeds)	lb.	14,605	7,012	4,740	2,191	69,556	59,897
Spices	lb.	252	165	245	114	1,843	1,948
Other, including donations	lb.	2/	2/	8,423	1,613	2/	2/
Total other vegetable products	lb.	—	—	28,055	12,218	—	—
Total vegetable products	lb.	—	—	480,603	176,131	—	—
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	lb.	—	—	542,785	210,402	—	—
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	lb.	—	—	1,547,789	1,020,323	—	—
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	lb.	—	—	2,090,574	1,230,725	—	—

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

2/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.



Import Highlights

JULY 1964-JANUARY 1965

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to \$2,246 million in July-January from \$2,416 million a year earlier (table 9). The decline was concentrated in supplementary (partially competitive) products, principally beef and veal and sugar. Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products increased slightly. Imports in January fell to \$175 million from \$332 million for the same month in 1964, reflecting the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports.

Imports of nonagricultural products rose to \$8,585 million in July-January from \$7,943 million for the like months in 1963-64.

Supplementary Imports

Imports of supplementary products declined to \$1,183 million in July-January from \$1,370 million a year earlier. The decline resulted from smaller imports of beef and veal, live cattle, cane sugar, and molasses. Imports of meats and meat products fell to \$222 million from \$336 million for the same months in 1963-64. Most of the decline resulted from smaller imports of beef and veal from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico. These countries have voluntary agreements with the United States to limit shipments of beef and veal to the U.S. market. In the past year, there has been a significant shift in the pattern of world meat trade. Demand in Western Europe has increased sharply because of higher incomes and relatively small production. Moreover, Argentina exported smaller quantities of beef because of a prior drought and the buildup of its herds. In the United States, larger production along with relatively low prices discouraged foreign shippers from exporting to the United States.

The value of imports of dairy products increased slightly, mainly casein, which increased to \$12 million from \$9 million.

Imports of hides and skins declined slightly to 68 million pounds from 70 million a year earlier. However, value increased to \$34 million from \$31 million, mainly reflecting higher priced items.

Imports of apparel wool increased to 89 million pounds (actual weight) from 73 million a year earlier. The increase mainly reflected larger mill consumption in the United States.

Imports of cane sugar fell to 2,394,000 short tons from 2,466,000 a year earlier. Value fell more sharply because of lower world prices in July-January 1964-65 than a year earlier. Value declined to \$275 million from \$367 million.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity	July-January		Change
	1963-64	1964-65	
	-- Million dollars --		
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	42	36	-14
Dairy products	33	36	+9
Hides and skins	31	34	+10
Meats and meat products	336	222	-34
Wool, apparel	54	67	+24
Other	26	24	-8
Total animals, etc.	522	419	-20
Cotton, excluding linters	22	19	-14
Fruits and preparations	58	58	0
Grains and preparations	26	28	+8
Nuts and preparations	46	48	+4
Oilseeds and products	91	97	+7
Sugar, cane	367	275	-25
Tobacco, unmanufactured	56	73	+30
Vegetables and preparations	45	48	+7
Other	137	118	-24
Total supplementary	1,370	1,183	-14
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	49	87	+78
Coffee	611	629	+3
Cocoa beans	68	66	-3
Rubber, crude, natural	105	109	+4
Tea	33	30	-9
Wool, carpet	70	45	-36
Other	110	97	-12
Total complementary	1,046	1,063	+2
Total imports	2,416	2,246	-7

Imports of tobacco -- mainly oriental and cigar leaf -- increased to 108 million pounds from 97 million. Oriental leaf is used for blending with U.S. tobacco to derive the taste and aroma desired by U.S. smokers. There has been some gain in imports of cigar leaf from Central America and the Philippines.

Imports of grains and preparations increased to \$28 million from \$26 million, mainly reflecting larger imports of barley grain for malting purposes. Imports of other grain products showed a slight decline.

Imports of oilseeds and products increased to \$97 million from \$91 million. The increase reflected larger imports of coconut oil, palm kernel oil, olive oil, and copra.

Imports of vegetables and preparations rose to \$48 million from \$45 million, reflecting mainly larger imports of white potatoes. Imports of other vegetables and preparations showed little change. Imports of fruits and preparations were \$58 million, the same as in the previous year.

Complementary Imports

Imports of complementary imports increased to \$1,063 million in July-January of fiscal 1964-65 from \$1,046 million a year earlier. Imports of complementary products prior to the strike were running more than 12 percent above the previous year, reflecting mainly higher prices for coffee. Other increases in July-January were in crude rubber, spices, and essential oils. Somewhat offsetting were declines in raw silk, hard fibers, and carpet wool. The sharp increase in the value of bananas reflected a change in valuation procedures by the Bureau of the Census.

Coffee imports declined to 1,521 million pounds from 1,961 million. However, value increased to \$629 million from \$611 million because of higher prices. Prices of coffee in July-January have been above those of a year earlier, reflecting the substantial reduction in coffee production in Brazil because of past crop damage due to frost.

Imports of rubber increased to 558 million pounds from 467 million. However, value increased only to \$109 million from \$105 million. Lower prices of crude natural rubber have stimulated imports.

Imports of carpet wool declined to 76 million pounds from 122 million a year earlier. The decline reflected a continued shift to man-made fibers in the carpet industry. In addition, carpet wool activity has been down from a year earlier.

Table 10.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	1964	Quantity	January 1/	1964	Value	1963-64	Quantity	July-January 1/	1964-65
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS										
Animals, live:										
Cattle, cattle live	No.	57	38	4,378	3,125		377	281	32,692	26,121
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	379	380		11	9	3,704	3,570
Horses	No.	2/	2/	651	1,838		2	2	4,881	5,871
Other (including live poultry)	No.	3/	3/	48	60		3/	3/	4,420	6,316
Total animals, live	No.	—	—	5,456	5,403		—	—	41,707	36,136
Dairy products:										
Butter	Lb.	52	44	27	23		448	409	208	220
Cheese —										
Blue-mold	Lb.	355	110	180	55		1,948	2,035	979	1,023
Cheddar	Lb.	112	35	38	17		1,613	1,279	522	432
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	402	161	175	74		4,038	3,912	1,804	1,821
Pecorino	Lb.	911	478	567	264		8,839	10,857	4,997	7,159
Swiss	Lb.	1,260	172	699	102		10,624	9,429	5,762	5,324
Other	Lb.	3,569	585	1,223	307		19,757	13,530	7,922	6,980
Total cheese	Lb.	6,609	1,741	2,882	819		46,819	41,042	21,986	22,739
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	7,251	3,724	1,296	846		52,811	57,899	9,520	11,613
Other	No.	3/	3/	399	361		3/	3/	1,214	1,095
Total dairy products	No.	—	—	4,564	2,029		—	—	32,928	35,667
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):										
Calf skins	Lb.	323	217	100	104		3,439	5,013	1,167	2,089
Cattle hides	Lb.	890	807	144	124		7,900	6,539	942	1,061
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,407	484	1,525	387		14,735	8,431	9,586	5,763
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	2,432	904	1,314	467		23,325	25,260	10,539	13,835
Other 4/	Lb.	2,647	1,758	1,311	831		20,937	22,550	9,213	11,219
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	8,699	4,170	4,394	1,913		70,336	68,293	31,447	33,967
Meat and meat products:										
Beef and veal —										
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	79,542	27,230	25,913	9,132		647,391	348,106	207,498	112,712
Other	Lb.	9,738	3,258	2,897	1,221		75,843	51,061	24,003	18,234
Total beef and veal	Lb.	89,280	30,488	28,810	10,353		723,234	399,167	231,201	120,946
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	9,554	977	2,180	226		38,748	12,620	8,963	3,028
Pork —										
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,411	3,178	1,239	1,143		21,281	22,407	7,871	8,057
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	11,026	3,405	7,463	2,250		80,826	74,882	55,328	49,063
Other	Lb.	2,311	830	1,261	539		17,687	17,699	10,017	11,195
Total pork	Lb.	16,748	7,413	9,923	3,922		119,794	114,588	73,216	68,315
Sausage casings	No.	3/	3/	1,135	874		3/	3/	9,841	9,443
Other (including meat extracts)	No.	5,268	5,074	1,216	1,061		50,654	46,271	12,302	10,321
Total meat and products (except poultry)	No.	—	—	43,284	16,446		—	—	325,823	222,052
Poultry products:										
Birds, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	1	3	1	2		4	10	5	8
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	777	132	299	63		1,085	755	546	406
Poultry meat	Lb.	27	14	63	34		218	157	361	240
Total poultry products	No.	—	—	263	99		—	—	912	754

Continued —

Table 10.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Quantity	January 1/	Value	Quantity	July-January 1/	Value
SUPPLEMENTARY	1964	1965	1964	1965	1963-64	1963-64	1964-65
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):							
40's to 56's	Lb.	1,233	2,041	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finer than 56's	Lb.	8,591	10,392	6,616	1,374	10,289	14,770
Other wools	Lb.	4,018	1,498	3,244	7,152	46,206	61,541
Total wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	11,842	13,921	10,774	10,058	72,640	89,315
Other animal products:							
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured		2/	205	2/	202	92	2/
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.			875	621	1,987	1,612
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible		2/	2/	58	17	2/	2/
Feathers, crude	Lb.	377	115	609	216	1,925	2,035
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	721	163	347	93	4,800	3,901
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	939	415	688	316	7,472	5,542
Honey	Lb.	15	189	5	22	878	3,167
Other					406	3/	3/
Total other animal products				713	406	3/	3/
Total animals and animal products				3,97	1,783	2	2
Total				72,332	37,731	---	---
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED (48 lb.)							
Cotton	Bale	1	2/	10	142	11	117
Linters	Bale	26	10	639	240	110	88
Total cotton and linters	Bale	27	10	639	351	227	186
Fruits and preparations:							
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	194	140	626	636	1,064	540
Berries	Lb.	1,352	2,657	215	294	28,109	27,751
Dates	Lb.	2,247	1,216	230	107	37,755	36,665
Figs	Lb.	3,290	440	278	38	14,089	10,777
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	1	2/		1	474	800
Melons	Lb.	2,355	1,502	98	77	13,511	14,599
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,351	159	1,831	281	6,933	8,155
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	2,071	1,843	410	373	25,714	28,847
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	8,153	11,004	904	1,134	70,483	78,223
Pineapple juice	Gal.	881	633	248	242	3,642	4,772
Other				3,019	2,003	3/	3/
Total fruits and preparations				7,861	5,286	---	---
Grains and preparations:							
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	326	236	505	287	5,773	8,102
Barley grain	Lb.	9,593	5,263	489	250	59,144	46,139
Barley malt		80	101	178	204	612	495
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.				352	2,420	1,622
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	260	396	251	56	1,006	2,245
Rice	Lb.	64	608	10	101	313	93
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	74	0	137	1,154	455
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	496	60	1,053	1,537	348	3,099
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	9	0	1	12	13
Other				979	559	3/	3/
Total grains and preparations				3,465	1,947	---	---

Table 10.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1964 and 1965 and July–January 1963–64 and 1964–65—Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity 1964	Value 1964	January 1/ 1965	Value 1965	Quantity 1963-64	Value 1964-65	July–January 1/ 1963-64	Value 1964-65
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	65	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,31	244	79	141
Brazil nuts	Lb.	1,178	12	39	244	23,593	23,540	4,779	6,533
Cashew nuts	Lb.	5,929	484	402	1,483	48,594	42,395	19,464	21,726
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	14,352	2,816	2,594	1,697	91,775	78,252	11,337	10,171
Fistache nuts	Lb.	1,650	5,398	1,762	249	8,522	6,149	4,653	3,038
Other	Lb.	3/	483	958	3/	3/	3/	5,923	6,049
Total nuts and preparations	Lb.	3/	—	6,313	2,851	—	—	46,235	47,658
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,124	609	572	291	7,392	7,546	3,836	3,631
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,215	782	532	343	7,200	5,986	2,870	2,575
Castor oil	Lb.	6,247	6,370	634	64,191	73,711	6,731	7,296	
Coconut oil	Lb.	61,129	71,775	6,996	8,559	228,370	221,138	24,787	27,283
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,555	1,392	1,272	446	21,635	21,668	7,305	8,817
Palm oil	Lb.	1,575	1,411	170	150	5,386	4,374	539	442
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	3,448	3,030	423	363	44,736	54,476	5,480	6,635
Tung oil	Lb.	1,210	1,750	341	368	14,892	18,543	4,779	3,714
Other	Lb.	1,581	837	361	136	15,670	11,622	2,990	2,548
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	82,084	87,956	11,301	11,291	409,272	429,064	59,317	62,941
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	63,694	61,598	5,004	4,785	361,095	388,642	27,078	30,745
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,762	1,043	264	133	10,716	10,877	1,641	1,719
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	164	79	3/	3/	1,360	1,169
Total oilseeds	Lb.	3/	—	5,432	4,997	—	—	30,079	33,633
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	12,565	1,235	376	36	55,005	23,598	1,682	651
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	3/	—	—	17,109	16,324	—	—	91,078
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S.Ton	165	137	26,304	15,122	2,466	2,394	366,895	274,691
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	16,377	10,549	2,830	1,150	134,983	118,726	22,848	13,872
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	788	580	3/	3/	4,579	4,208
Total sugar and related products	Lb.	3/	—	—	29,922	16,852	—	—	394,322
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,043	162	507	121	7,334	3,769	3,815	2,139
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	6,088	4,430	841	499	71,340	68,399	8,107	8,431
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	15,556	18,117	1,200	1,210	22,544	23,881	1,731	1,592
Garlic	Lb.	810	903	195	79	9,834	8,914	1,615	1,135
Onions	Lb.	9,014	6,118	433	351	22,272	10,496	1,175	672
Potatoes, white	Lb.	17,877	36,626	460	1,169	46,512	189,591	1,293	4,762
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	32,210	37,078	4,347	3,731	47,359	50,206	5,667	4,900
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	12,071	9,488	278	215	66,326	68,109	1,350	1,442
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,297	881	203	137	8,026	9,705	1,279	1,427
Tapioca, cassava	Lb.	16,687	16,245	592	514	137,570	174,497	5,092	5,428
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	2,678	2,285	3/	3/	14,274	16,309
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	3/	—	—	—	—	—	45,398	48,237

Continued -

Table 10.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65—Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Quantity 1964	Value 1964	Quantity January 1/ 1965	Value 1965	Quantity 1963-64	Value 1964-65	Quantity July-January 1/ 1965	Value 1965
SUPPLEMENTARY									
Other vegetable products:									
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):	—	2/	Thousands	2/	Thousands	1,000	1,000	2/	1,000
Hops:	Lb.	2,008	276	2,039	2,282	324	4,886	3,609	10,652
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	Lb.	9	7	1,472	1,215	405	42	84	5,132
Malt liquors	L.Ton.	1,041	665	1,215	709	10,370	2/	11,980	6,727
Nursery and greenhouse stock	—	3/	3/	782	366	2/	2/	11,798	13,226
Seeds, field and garden	—	3/	3/	2,537	1,410	3/	3/	11,136	11,280
Spices	Lb.	5,718	3,691	1,214	622	30,944	25,484	11,442	8,564
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	12,438	20,802	8,114	14,953	96,522	107,748	4,721	3,908
Wines	Gal.	851	565	2,907	2,364	9,206	9,500	58,990	72,545
Other	—	3/	3/	636	347	3/	3/	35,181	38,731
Total other vegetable products	—	—	—	23,198	22,775	—	—	6,264	4,937
Total vegetable products	—	—	—	100,241	76,697	—	—	—	171,292
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	172,573	114,428	—	—	—	—
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas	Lb.	294,736	257,240	7,216	11,867	2,032,829	1,922,434	49,001	87,081
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	261,683	61,132	87,367	24,927	1,961,083	1,520,582	611,460	628,622
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	381	249	422	352	3,363	2,267	3,970	3,048
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	59,723	17,841	14,358	3,836	293,789	313,002	67,644	66,055
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	—	—	—	2,486	824	77,709	69,369	13,596	12,804
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	14,118	4,117	2,431	1,085	2/	2/	12,814	11,063
Essential or distilled oils	—	3/	3/	2,061	509	3/	3/	13,379	13,817
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	11	27	3,457	1,704	90	91	25,247	18,168
Rubber, crude	Lb.	86,862	42,604	19,366	7,581	467,495	558,283	105,242	108,711
Silk, raw	Lb.	404	104	2,302	541	2,354	2,338	17,594	11,555
Spices	—	8,294	4,046	3,023	1,220	56,311	55,727	18,378	19,413
Tea	Lb.	10,823	4,066	4,914	1,939	72,092	67,888	32,780	30,458
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	14,601	6,722	9,061	3,986	121,665	75,514	69,982	45,021
Other complementary agricultural products	—	3/	3/	645	341	3/	3/	5,156	6,734
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	159,109	60,712	—	—	—	1,062,550
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	331,682	175,140	—	—	—	2,245,808
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	1,141,573	962,968	—	—	—	7,942,678
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	—	—	1,473,255	1,138,108	—	—	—	10,830,853

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 11.--U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-December 1964

Country	Agricultural					Agricultural				
	Exports		Imports		Country	Exports		Imports		Country
	Total	Compre-	Total	Supple-		Total	Compre-	Total	Imports	
-- Thousand dollars --										
Greenland	3	8	0	8	Norway	16,968	1,432	39	1,393	
Canada	330,437	95,958	4,277	91,681	Denmark	40,442	32,933	99	32,834	
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	1	0	0	0	United Kingdom	24,9,866	11,960	3,164	8,796	
Europe - Continued:										
Mexico	39,725	99,678	45,537	54,141	Ireland	11,348	2,693	571	2,122	
Guatemala	5,190	24,639	21,193	3,446	Netherlands	234,819	40,584	6,463	34,091	
El Salvador	4,449	14,319	12,602	1,717	Belgium and Luxembourg	91,435	5,799	1,391	4,408	
Honduras	2,512	15,520	14,097	1,823	Unidentified W. Europe 1/	0	0	0	0	
Nicaragua	2,967	13,944	6,066	7,878	West Germany	225,419	19,517	1,207	18,010	
Costa Rica	2,939	22,301	17,964	4,337	East Germany	4,439	370	0	370	
Panama	6,652	14,184	14,283	4,201	Austria	5,287	924	45	879	
Oba	0	1,975	0	1,975	Czechoslovakia	775	497	44	453	
Haiti	0	0	0	0	Hungary	4,501	188	6	182	
Dominican Republic	10,938	54,361	7,804	5,313	Switzerland	35,603	6,463	796	5,667	
Colombia	11,176	132,515	24,016	2,491	Finland	9,074	700	8	692	
Venezuela	39,101	6,994	127,532	30,345	Estonia	0	0	0	0	
Ecuador	6,215	47,802	6,412	4,983	Latvia	1,061	2/	0	0	
Peru	15,397	50,155	42,725	5,077	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	
Bolivia	8,369	1,832	24,609	25,546	Poland and Danzig	33,820	16,786	73	16,713	
Chile	18,147	1,694	970	862	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	6,627	789	265	524	
Brazil	89,620	248,180	202,883	45,297	Azores	4,17	54	0	54	
Paraguay	1,632	4,843	513	4,330	Spain	43,019	23,378	976	22,402	
Uruguay	1,327	5,246	46	5,200	Portugal	10,838	2,942	272	2,670	
Argentina	6,282	35,506	8,827	26,779	Gibraltar	68	6	2/	6	
Total L. A. Republics	276,926	804,292	575,658	228,634	Malta and Gozo	286	0	0	0	
Italy										
Other Latin America:					Italy	122,211	43,295	3,489	39,806	
British Honduras	1,133	5,395	4,264	1,131	Free Ter. of Trieste	237	17	2/	17	
Canal Zone	134	8	8	0	Yugoslavia	48,802	8,292	148	8,104	
Bermuda	3,108	0	0	0	Albania	0	37	37	2/	
Bahamas	5,853	145	11	134	Greece	13,614	17,609	266	17,343	
Jamaica	9,991	7,158	847	6,311	Rumania	2,004	93	39	54	
Leeward and Windward Is.	1,107	492	247	245	Bulgaria	1,591	480	201	279	
Barbados	990	910	0	910	Turkey	23,234	27,795	823	26,972	
Trinidad and Tobago	5,301	2,518	678	1,840	Cyprus	283	496	317	179	
Netherlands Antilles	5,254	15	0	15	Total Europe	1,248,926	306,105	26,752	279,353	
French West Indies	743	3,444	931	2,513	Afia:					
British Guiana	2,081	4,806	35	4,771	Syrian Arab Republic	404	1,936	1,546	390	
Surinam	1,540	171	167	4	Lebanon	4,993	2,460	801	1,659	
French Guiana	43	4	0	4	Iraq	2,767	4,081	2,040	2,041	
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	Iran	24,994	10,185	1,027	9,158	
Total Latin America	314,204	829,358	582,846	246,512	Israel	33,071	619	167	452	
Europe:										
Iceland	2,269	208	90	118	Palestine	1	0	0	0	
Sweden	32,542	1,421	52	1,379	Jordan	5,442	0	0	0	
					Kuwait	2,242	1	0	1	
					Saudi Arabia	6,814	20	0	20	
					Other Arabia Pen. States ..	273	831	789	789	

Continued -

Table 11-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-December 1964 - Continued

Country	Agricultural				Agricultural			
	Exports	Imports		Country	Exports	Imports		Country
		Total	Complex			Supplementary	Total	
<u>Asia - Continued:</u>								
Aden	736	57	42	15 : Canary Islands	3,670	0	0	0
Bahrain	591	0	0	0 : Other Spanish Africa	72	0	0	0
Afghanistan	151	620	0	620 : Federal Rep. of Cameroon	4,39	2,394	2,237	157
India	276,574	40,219	12,796	27,423 : Central African Republic	2	274	274	0
Gos, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0 : Gabon	40	217	209	8
Pakistan	97,263	6,817	2,566	4,251 : Mauritania	45	330	330	0
Nepal	38	0	0	0 : Senegal	985	0	0	0
Ceylon	1,926	17,159	17,146	13 : Guinea	1,970	794	792	2
Burma	7,771	4	4	0 : Ivory Coast	2,157	27,328	27,328	14
Thailand	6,370	9,825	5,362	4,463 : Togo	195	231	231	0
Viet-Nam	28,904	1,327	1,043	284 : Other Western Africa	440	95	95	0
Laos	504	43	43	0 : Ghana	4,577	30,501	30,059	442
Cambodia	91	1,429	1,429	0 : Nigeria	5,094	12,234	10,531	1,703
Malaysia	6,851	39,616	37,939	1,677 : Sierra Leone	583	775	775	0
Indonesia	8,558	58,995	57,392	1,603 : British West Africa	2/	0	0	0
Philippines	32,385	162,904	3,841	159,063 : Madeira Islands	531	83	83	0
Macao	231	0	0	0 : Angola	1,235	30,802	30,600	202
Other S. and S.E. Asia	2	37	37	0 : Other W. Port. Africa	337	616	605	11
China	0	0	0	0 : Liberia	4,332	12,925	12,906	19
Outer Mongolia	0	979	13	966 : Congo (Leopoldville)	11,838	9,859	6,564	3,295
North Korea	0	0	0	0 : Burundi and Rwanda	41	23,671	23,671	0
Korea, Republic of	59,335	3,564	2,692	872 : Somali Republic	98	60	0	60
Hong Kong	22,166	1,345	148	1,197 : Ethiopia	489	15,415	14,288	1,127
Taiwan	45,989	10,452	1,580	8,872 : French Somaliland	113	66	56	10
Japan	352,289	20,509	7,954	12,555 : Uganda	134	22,055	21,980	75
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	9,050	3	0	3 : Kenya	369	9,600	9,332	268
Total Asia	1,039,176	396,037	158,397	237,640 : Tanganyika	473	6,006	5,933	73
Australia and Oceania:				Zanzibar	216	118	118	0
Australia	19,029	108,617	291	108,326 : Seychelles and Depend.	17	50	39	11
New Guinea	106	571	571	108,326 : Mauritius and Depend.	162	822	94	728
New Zealand and W. Samoa	2,882	67,461	18,785	108,326 : Mozambique	141	2,067	465	1,602
British W. Pacific Is.	425	6,233	29	0 : Madagascar	387	9,503	8,436	1,067
French Pacific Islands	864	68	65	6,204 : Malagasy Republic	16,623	21,792	561	21,231
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	873	0	0	0 : Rep. of South Africa	1,059	1,754	322	1,432
Total Australia and Oceania	24,179	182,950	19,741	163,209 : Rhodesia and Nyasaland				
Africa:				Total Africa				
Morocco	11,058	1,173	686	183,829 : Total Africa				
Algeria	11,559	145	142	183,829 : E. E. C. (Common Market)				
Tunisia	4,665	489	9	2,400,755 : Netherlands	294,819	40,554	6,463	34,091
Libya	1,074	0	0	2,400,755 : Belgium and Luxembourg	91,435	5,799	1,391	4,408
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	91,298	14,812	93	2,400,755 : France	76,027	38,407	5,571	32,836
Sudan	5,311	1,182	63	2,400,755 : West Germany	225,419	19,517	1,507	18,010
Total Africa				2,400,755 : Italy	122,211	43,295	3,489	39,806
E. E. C. (Common Market):				Total all countries				
Morocco	11,058	1,173	686	183,829 : Total E. E. C.	749,911	147,572	18,421	129,151

1/ Not available by countries.

2/ Less than \$500.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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